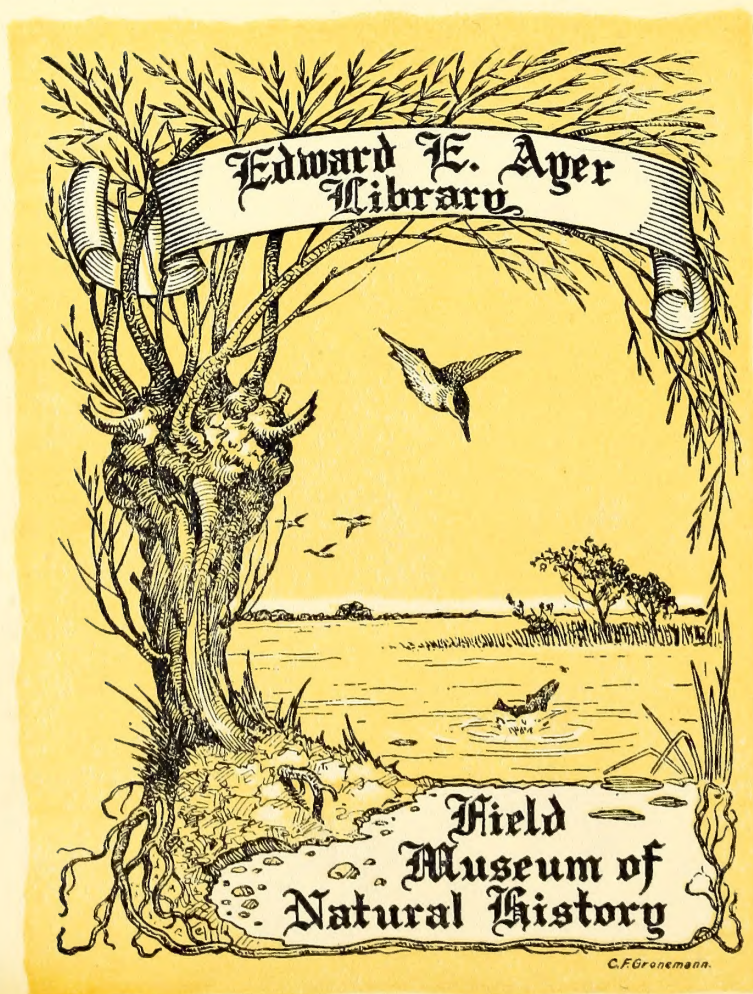




B.3.




SAMUEL GARDNER.





W. H. Mullens.



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BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY:

BEING

The History,

WITH A COLOURED REPRESENTATION,

OF

EVERY KNOWN SPECIES

OF

BRITISH BIRDS.

By GEORGE GRAVES,

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY;

Author of the Naturalist's Pocket Book, Ovarium Britannicum, Editor of the
New Edition of Curtis's Flora Londinensis, &c.

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BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY

THE BIRDS

WITH A COLOURED PLATE

AND A KEY

TO THE PLATE

BY THE REV. J. G. COOPER

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1831.

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TO THE
THIRD VOLUME,

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 Corn Crake
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*Falco
cyanus.*

Pub. by C. Graves Decr. 1815

FALCO CYANEUS.

HEN-HARRIER.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Falco Chrysætos*.

FALCO *cyaneus*; corpore albo-cærulescens, collari subrigente alba fuscoque varia; remigibus fuscis.

HEN-HARRIER. Body whitish grey; collar of stiffish brown and white feathers; quill feathers dusky.

FALCO CYANEUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 126. Gmel. Syst. v. 1. p. 276. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 39. Montagu in Lin. Trans. v. 9. p. 182.*

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HEN-HARRIER. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 239. pl. 29. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 1. t. 18. Lath. Syn. v. 1. p. 88. Ib. Sup. p. 22. Don. Br. Birds, v. 3. t. 59. White Hist. Selborne, v. 2. p. 220. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 72. Low Fauna Orcadensis, p. 37.*

IN no species of Hawk is a greater diversity in colour and appearance observable than in the sexes of this elegant bird, from which circumstance a variety of opinions have been entertained by Ornithologists as to their being distinct species; it fell to the lot of the late Mr. Montagu to set this

intricate subject at rest, by the rearing the young from the nest, the particulars of which, as communicated to the Linnean Society, we shall transcribe.

“About the latter end of June, 1805, a nest of the HEN-HARRIER was found in some furze, which contained three young, and an addled egg; at this time the infant birds were very small and only covered with white down; it was therefore determined to take them as soon as we deemed them sufficiently large to be brought up by hand; when that period arrived, the servant was directed to shoot one, and if possible, both of the old birds; previously to his bearing away what was considered a prize of no small value.

“On the return of the man with the young, he brought with him also the HEN-HARRIER, which he assured us he had, under concealment in the furze, shot in the act of dropping a thrush into the nest, while the female was covering the young. He afterwards shot at and wounded the female, but could not obtain her.

“At this time the two largest had thrown out many feathers, sufficient to discover the plumage of the Ringtail approaching; the other, by its appearance, must have been hatched much later. In about a month, it was evident, from size, that there was but one male, so that my hopes rested on this single life. As they became full feathered there was at first no distinction in plumage, but the eyes of the supposed male were always lighter than those of the others, whose irides were so dark as not to be distinguishable at a small distance from the pupil. In the dress of the

Ringtail the whole continued through the winter, when the one which had been weakly from the first, died ; this circumstance induced me to force a premature change in some of the quill and tail feathers of the others, fearing some accident might frustrate my earnest desire of bringing the matter to a decisive proof ; and, about the middle of June, I was highly gratified by discovering an appearance of the new feathers in the place of those which had been plucked out ; that clearly evinced the smaller bird to be a HEN-HARRIER, and the larger a RINGTAIL.

“ Thus I compelled nature to disclose her secrets before the appointed time ; for in every other respect their plumage was yet similar, excepting about the sides of the face, which were paler coloured in the former, in which also the irides were of a dull yellow somewhat mottled, whereas in the latter they still continued dark.

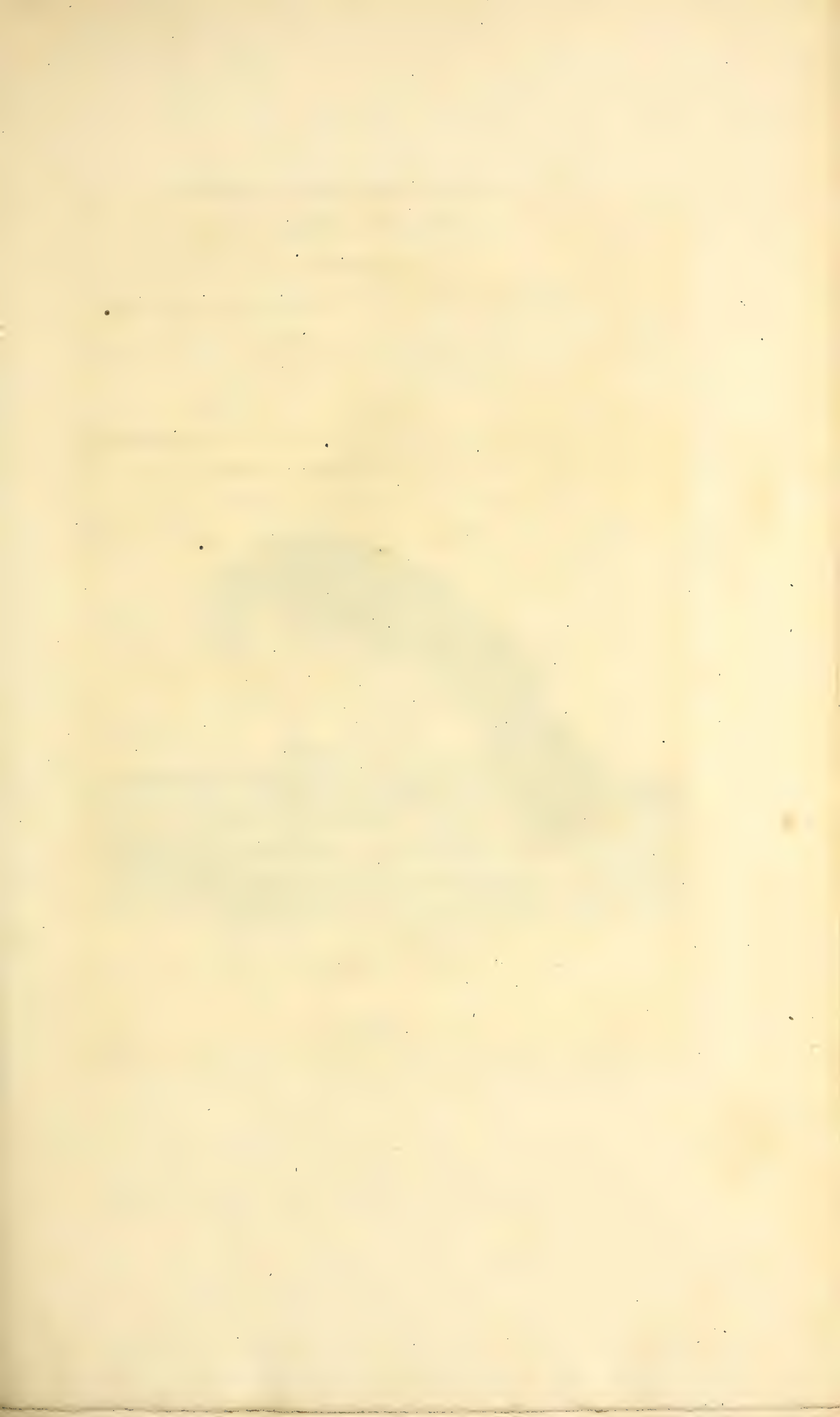
“ The male had, about the twentieth of July, thrown out many of the new feathers naturally ; on the twentieth of August, the greater part of the quill and tail feathers were grown to their full length, and a gradual increase of grey feathers appeared on most other parts ; the eyes also became more orange ; but it was not till the middle of October that it had attained that state that made it desirable to be retained as an existing fact of the change, it was then killed, and is now deposited in my museum.”

From the foregoing account it clearly appears, that these two birds are the same species, differing only in sex ; a cir-

cumstance that was conjectured by some of the older Ornithologists. The specimen above named, is now deposited with the other indigenous birds belonging to the late Colonel Montagu, in the British Museum.

The HEN-HARRIER is in length about eighteen inches, and from tip to tip of the wings measures nearly three feet four inches; its weight about thirteen or fourteen ounces. Bill short, much hooked, and black; cere and irides in the adult, bright golden yellow; legs long, slender, and yellow; claws black. The female, or RINGTAIL, is the subject of the accompanying plate.

This species is common in most parts of Great Britain, and it continues through the year; it flies low and heavily, generally skimming along the ground, and by the sides of hedge rows; it feeds on reptiles, mice, and small birds; it frequents meadows that are subject to be overflowed; and often may be seen pouncing at Starlings, who frequent the same spots. Is not uncommon about the marshes of Kent and Essex bordering on London, and I have often observed it skimming over the fields on the side of the Kent Road, called Rolls's Meadows.





Falco nisus.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

FALCO NISUS.

SPARROW-HAWK.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Falco Chrysætos*.

FALCO *Nisus*; supra griseo-fuscus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, cauda nigro faciata, apice alba.

SPARROW-HAWK. Above greyish brown; beneath whitish, undulated with brown bars; tail barred with black, and white at the tip.

FALCO *Nisus*. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 130. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 1. p. 280. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 1. p. 44.

ACCIPITER FRINGILLARIUS. *Raii Syn.* p. 18.

L'EPERVIER. *Brisson Av.* v. 1. p. 310. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 1. p. 225. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 467. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2.* p. 56.

SPARROW-HAWK. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed.* v. 1. p. 249. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 226. *Lewin Br. Birds,* v. 1. t. 20. *Lath. Syn.* v. 1. p. 99. *White Hist. Selborne,* v. 1. p. 187. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup.* *Bewick's Br. Birds,* pt. 1. p. 68. *Low Fauna Orcadensis,* p. 38. *Gen. Zool.* v. 7. p. 187. *Selby's Illustrations of Br. Orn. pl. xiii. xiii.**

EGG. *Ovarium Brit.* pt. 1.

THIS is one of the most injurious of our native Hawks, committing its depredations in the most daring manner; it is the dread of the poultry-yard, as it often will destroy and carry off a whole brood; its motions are exceedingly rapid, it watches an opportunity, and the instant a chick is observed

to stray from the hen, the SPARROW-HAWK pounces upon it, and is out of sight in an instant. It mostly frequents woody and enclosed situations, and commits great havoc among game, pigeons, and poultry of all kinds. This species was formerly trained for hawking, and used for the taking of partridges and small birds.

Bill short, strong, much hooked ; cere, irides, and legs yellow ; but both sexes are subject to considerable variation in colour, having been taken entirely white and pied.

It is one of the most common birds of prey in the British islands, and it continues with us all the year.



Falco nixus (form)

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec 1. 1821.

FALCO NISUS, (*Fæmina.*)
FEMALE SPARROW HAWK.

THE FEMALE SPARROW HAWK measures sixteen inches in length, and about thirty in breadth; and weighs ten ounces.

This is a bolder bird than the male; and during the breeding season will attack birds much larger than itself, that chance to approach its nest. It does not always form a nest for itself, but takes possession of one deserted by the Crow or Magpie; it lays four or five greenish white eggs, elegantly marked with bright rufous blotches, of various shades.

Its young are fed with young poultry, game, and pigeons, among which it is extremely destructive.





Strix Bubo.

Pub. by G. Graves, Feb. 1826.

STRIX BUBO.

EAGLE or GREAT-EARED OWL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill strong, hooked, the greater part including the nostrils covered with bristly feathers.

Nostrils oblong.

Tongue cleft.

Toes four, the outer one capable of being used either backwards or forwards.

STRIX *Bubo*. Capite auriculato, corpore rufo.

EAGLE OWL. Head, eared, body rufous brown.

STRIX BUBO. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 131. Gmel. Lin. Syst. 1. p. 286. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 51.*

BUBO MAXIMUS. Nigri et fucie coloris. *Sibt. Scot. 14.*

HIBOU GRAND-DUC. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. pt. 1. p. 100.*

GREAT-EARED OWL. *Raii Syn. p. 24. Will. Orn. 99. t. 12. Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 254. pl. xxx. Arct. Zool. 2. 114. Albin Birds, v. 3. t. 6. Lewin's Br. Birds, 1. t. 23. Lath. Syn. v. 1. p. 116. Ib. Sup. 1st. p. 40. Ib. Sup. 2nd. p. 55. Shaw's Zool. v. 7. p. 211. t. 28. Fauna Orcadensis, p. 41. Neill's Tour in Orkney, p. 195. Mont. Orn. Dict. and Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, p. 1. pt. 47.*

THIS species varies exceedingly in colour, some specimens being of an uniform rufous brown, others nearly black, and others a very elegant mixture of blackish brown, rufous and ash colour, with innumerable dark bars, lines and spots. There is no peculiar variation in the colours

of the sexes ; the female rather exceeds in size. Bill strong and hooked ; eyes bright gold colour ; head furnished with two tufts of feathers, situated just above the eyes ;* these feathers when erected are more than two inches long ; legs strong and thickly covered with a fine soft down, which extends quite to the toes ; claws strong and much hooked.

The only place in this country where this species is known constantly to reside, is in the vicinity of Arundel Castle, Sussex, to which place they were probably imported, and having escaped, have taken up their abode near the Castle, where they have bred for many years past, but are still rare ; they have been occasionally seen in various parts of England and Scotland. It inhabits rocky precipices and mountainous situations, and forms its nest in the caverns of rocks ; the nest is composed of a large quantity of sticks, and is lined with fibrous roots and grass ; the eggs are said to be only two, white, of the size of the common hen.

Where the species is abundant, particularly in the North of Europe, it commits great havoc among feathered game, hares, rabbits, and poultry ; in the Orkneys, where it is often met with, it is very destructive to rabbits and red grouse.

Our figure was executed from a very fine old bird, at Arundel Castle, in the autumn of 1814, by permission of its venerable owner, the late Duke of Norfolk.

* The species of Owl which possess tufts of feathers growing from the head, as in this species are designated Eared or Horned Owls, in contradistinction to those which are destitute of these feathers.



Strix Cetus.

Red. by G. Graves Decr 1815.

STRIX OTUS.

LONG-EARED OWL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Strix Bubo*.

STRIX *Otus*. Capite aurito pennis senis.

LONG EARED OWL. Auriel feathers six.

STRIX OTUS. *Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 132. *Gmel. Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 288. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 1. p. 53.

NOCTUA AURITA. *Sibt. Scot.* 14.

LE HIBOU CORNU. *Belon Av.* 136. *Gesner. Av.* 635. *Will. Orn.* 100.

HIBOU MOYEN DUC. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed.* 2. pt. 1. p. 102.

HORN OWL. *Raii Syn. Av.* 25.

LONG EARED OWL. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed.* v. 1. p. 258. tab. xxxi. *Arct. Zool.* 1. 264. *Lewin's Br. Birds*, 1. tab. 24. *Lath. Syn.* v. 1. p. 121. *Ib. Suppl.* p. 42. *Gen. Zool.* v. 7. pt. 1. p. 221. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* *Bewick's Br. Birds*, pt. 1. p. 84.

THIS species than which but few possess a more elegant diversity of colours, is not so abundant or so generally dispersed as the Tawny Owl, being principally confined to the Northern parts of this Country. Our figure was executed from a fine male bird, that was shot on Dulwich Common, in the spring of 1815. In colours the

female agrees with the other sex, but exceeds it considerably in size; the male is twelve inches and a half in length, and twenty-four in breadth; the female is fourteen inches and a half long, and forty inches from tip to tip of the wings.

Bill short, hooked, nearly hid by the setaceous feathers surrounding the face; irides bright golden yellow; ear feathers six; legs and feet feathered to the claws.

The LONG-EARED OWL generally frequents woody situations, particularly plantations of fir and evergreens, and feeds on mice, small birds, and reptiles; it but rarely appears in the day time, but in the dusk of the evening may be seen taking its silent flight along hedge rows and the borders of woods.

They are said to build in hollow trees, and to lay two or three white eggs. The species is common to the Northern parts of Europe and America.





Strix nyctea.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.

STRIX NYCTEA, SNOWY OWL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *See Strix Bubo.*

STRIX *Nyctea*; corpore nivea nigro maculata, rostro nigro, iridibus flavis.

SNOWY OWL. Body pure white spotted with black; bill black; irides yellow.

STRIX NYCTEA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 132. Gmel. Syst. v. 1. p. 201. Fauna Suec. 76. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 57. Lin. Trans. v. 11. p. 175.*

LE HARFANG. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 4. p. 173. Ib. Pl. Enl. 458.*

CHOUETTE HARFANG. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 82.*

GREAT WHITE OWL. *Edwards, v. 2. t. 61.*

SNOWY OWL. *Lath. Syn. v. 1. p. 132. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 121. Gen. Zool. v. 7. p. 240. pl. 31. Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*

THIS elegant species was first recorded as a native of Great Britain, in the eleventh volume of the Linnean Transactions, it was heretofore considered as a native of the colder parts of Europe and North America.

Bill strong, hooked, black; irides yellow; claws black, large and much hooked. This beautiful bird varies in its plumage from pure white to white dashed with brown; and in the greater or lesser number of the bars and spots. The male is said to be of immaculate white when it has attained its full plumage; and the female to have less of the

dark marks as it advances in age. The young are also said to be at first of a brown colour, afterwards they mostly resemble the female, but do not attain their full plumage for several years.

The only parts of this kingdom where the SNOWY OWL is known as a native, are some of the Shetland Isles. In the Isle of Unst Mr. Bullock procured the specimen now in the British Museum; he also met with it in the Isles of North Ronaldsha, Westra and Yell; in the latter it is supposed to breed, and it resides there all the year.

It commonly frequents rabbit-warrens and exposed places, and seeks its prey during the day-time, which consists principally of rabbits; "its flight is said to be more light and buoyant than any of the Hawks, but not so much so as the common Barn Owl."



Parus ater.

Tab. by G. Graves, Walsworth Nov. 1825.

PARUS ATER.

COLEMOUSE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Parus major*.

PARUS *Ater*, dorso cinereo, capite nigro, occipite pectoreque albo.

COLEMOUSE. Head glossy black, back cinereous, hind-head white.

PARUS ATER. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 341. Gmel. Lin. Syst. v. 2. p. 1009. Gesner Av. 641. Raii Syn. Av. 73. Will. Orn. 241. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 564. Fauna Suec. 268.*

PARUS ATRICAPILLUS. *Briss. v. 2. p. 551.*

LE PETITE CHARBONNIERE. *Hist. d'Ois. v. 5. p. 400.*

MESANGE PETITE CHARBONNIERE. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 3. pt. 1. p. 288.*

COLEMOUSE. *Br. Zool. Svo. ed. v. 1. p. 535. Arct. Zool. v. 2. 327. Lath. Syn. v. 4. p. 540. Lewin's Br. Birds, v. 3. t. 180. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 247. Gen. Zool. v. 10. pt. 1. p. 57. pl. 6.*

EGG. *Ov. Brit. pt. 1.*

W EIGHT of this diminutive species two drams and a half, length four inches and a quarter; the bill is short and blunt; irides dark hazel; legs lead colour: colours of the sexes alike.

This species is very generally confounded with *P. palustris*, from which it is readily distinguishable by its glossy black

crown, and the white spot on the hind-head ; the crown in *palustris* is of a dull sooty black, and this latter species rather exceeds in size. In their general habits all the species agree, but these two nearly allied species most particularly so ; they both build in holes in trees or walls ; their nests and eggs correspond, the former in materials and texture, and the latter in size, markings, and number.

The COLEMOUSE is not so abundant as the Marsh Titmouse, but frequents the same haunts, usually resorting to woody places, in the vicinity of water : it feeds on insects and occasionally on grain, and frequently in the summer is very injurious in gardens, consuming large quantities of the common garden peas, these it removes from the husks with incredible celerity : in the winter, it may be observed running up and down the branches of trees in search of the larva and eggs of insects.

Its note is a small chirp, or rather squeak, which it is continually uttering, and by means of which the brood are kept together ; the young keep with the parent birds through the Winter, but on the approach of Spring they all separate. They are very tenacious of their breeding places, not suffering any other bird to approach them. We once saw a curious encounter between a male Pied Fly-catcher and one of this species : the Fly-catcher had taken possession of a hole in a willow tree, from which the COLEMOUSE was endeavouring to eject him, but eventually failed, as, after spending nearly the whole of one day in trying to force an entrance, and so to drive the possessor out, it gave up the attempt ; and we afterwards learnt that the Fly-catcher built in the hole, and brought up its brood.



Parus biarmicus.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.

PARUS BIARMICUS.

BEARDED TITMOUSE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Parus major*.

PARUS *biarmicus*; corpore supra fuscus, vertice cano, capite barbato, cauda corpore longiore.

BEARDED TITMOUSE. Body above rufous; crown hoary; head bearded; tail longer than the body.

PARUS BIARMICUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 342. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 1011. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 570.*

PARUS BARBATUS. *Briss. v. 3. p. 567.*

LE MESANGE BARBUE, OU LA MOUSTACHE. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 5. p. 518. Ib. Pl. Enl. 618.*

LEAST BUTCHER BIRD. *Edwards, t. 55. Br. Zool. ed. 2. v. 1. p. 165.*

CALAMOPHILUS BIARMICUS. *Leach, Cat. Br. Museum, p. 17.*

MESANGE MOUSTACHE. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 298.*

BEARDED TITMOUSE. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 540. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 428. Albin. Br. Birds, v. 1. t. 48. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 3. t. 122. Lath. Syn. v. 4. p. 552. Ib. Sup. p. 190. Don. Br. Birds, v. 1. t. 1. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 251. Gen. Zool. v. 10. p. 62. pl. 7. Selby's Illustrations of Br. Orn. pl. LI. f. VI.*

THE history of this elegant species is involved in much obscurity, from the circumstance of its haunts being confined to extensive swamps, which are almost inaccessible.

In its general appearance it differs considerably from our other species of Titmouse, nor does it run up and down the stems of those plants it frequents, as is common with all the other British species. This bird climbs up the stalks of reeds with the greatest activity, but we have never observed it attempt to descend like the other Titmice, but its motions are equally lively and active.

The BEARDED TITMOUSE is found in considerable abundance in the extensive tracts of reed land from Woolwich to Erith, in Kent; and is occasionally seen in the like situation in various places adjacent to London; we have killed it on the side of the Surry Canal, on Sydenham Common; also on the road side leading from Bermondsey to Deptford, called Blue Anchor Lane; and have seen it in numbers about Erith; it is also found in various parts of England, but only in such places as abound with reeds. We cannot speak with certainty as to the nest, but are strongly inclined to believe we have more than once found it. We shot the male bird, at which instant the female rose from among the reeds, and we found a nest in the spot; and what more fully confirmed our belief was, that she kept hovering round us as long as we kept about the spot; wishing to be fully satisfied, we left the place for some time, hoping on our return to surprise her on the nest, but from the noise of forcing our way through the reeds, she was alarmed and took wing, when we got to the nest the eggs were warm. The nest was externally formed of long dry grass mixed with finer materials, and the down of the reeds, and lined with soft vegetable down and feathers; it was placed just above the ground, between the stems of three or four reeds, but these were not inter-

woven with the nest; the eggs were five in number, of a transparent white, spotted with large and small blotches of red, and a few splashes of ash colour; one of the eggs was taken, and the nest was suffered to remain, in hopes that a future visit might prove more satisfactory. At the expiration of a week we again repaired to the spot, but found the nest had been forsaken; another nest was discovered of a similar fabric, with the eggs corresponding; in this nest were eight eggs, about the size of those of the Blue Titmouse, but rather longer.

This beautiful species feeds on insects and seeds, particularly those of various species of aquatic grass, also on the pupa of such insects as retire to the heads or flowers of rushes and reeds. They are generally found, except during the breeding season, in small flocks of six to ten birds; their call is a sharp chirp, repeated two or three times; they are shy, and one we caught alive refused all sustenance, and perished.

The length of this bird is about six inches and a half; breadth nine inches and a half; weight half an ounce. Bill nearly half an inch long, slightly curving; irides rufous yellow; the two middle feathers of the tail the longest, the other feathers gradually becoming shorter as they approach the outside; legs deep black.

The female has none of the black feathers on the sides of the head, is more dusky on the under parts, and is duller coloured than the male. The young resemble the female during the first year.

The BEARDED TITMOUSE is common to the Northern parts of Europe, particularly Sweden, Denmark, part of Russia, and is met with in Holland, and some parts of France ; and, it is not a little remarkable, that the same obscurity respecting its nest and eggs prevails through all the countries it inhabits.



Coracias garrula

Pl. by G. Graves, Watered by J. J. Smith.

CORRACIAS GARRULA.

COMMON ROLLER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill sharp-edged, bent in at the point, base naked.

Nostrils narrow, naked.

Tongue cartilaginous, bifid.

Legs short.

Feet formed for walking.

CORRACIAS *garrula*; capite cærulea, dorso rubro, regimibus nigris.

ROLLER. Head blue, back red, wings black.

CORRACIAS GARRULA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 159. Gmel.*

Syst. v. 1. p. 378. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 64.

GALGALUS. *Bris. v. 2. p. 64.*

CORNIX CÆRULEA GESERI. *Raii Syn. p. 41.*

PICA MARINA. *Raii Syn. p. 41.*

GARRULUS ARGENTORATENSIS. *Raii Syn. p. 41.*

LE ROLLIER. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 3. p. 133. Pl. Enl. 486.*

ROLLIER VULGAIRE. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. p. 127.*

COMMON ROLLER. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. p. 300. pl. 37.*

Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 235. Lewin, Br.

Birds, v. 2. t. 42. Don. Br. Birds, t. 33.

Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds,

pt. 1. p. 116. Gen. Zool. v. 7. p. 388.

pl. 50.

THIS splendid bird, though common to many parts of the continents of Europe and Africa, is but rarely seen in Great Britain. In habits and economy it much resembles the Rook, like it this species is said to congregate, but does

not build in communities. But few European birds can vie with the **ROLLER** in splendour of colouring; its head, part of the wings, and above the rump, are of a most brilliant blue, having sea-green reflections; the back a fine vinaceous brown; quills and tail blackish, excepting the two outer tail feathers, which project somewhat beyond the others, and in certain lights possess the blue tinge of the head. Bill strong, the upper mandible hooked; orbits of the eyes bare, of a yellow colour; eyes dark hazel, behind the eyes is a bare spot of a yellow tinge; legs short, strong, brownish yellow. The female is said to correspond in colours with the male, but has the tail even at the end.

The **ROLLER** is among the most rare visitors to this country, very few instances are on record of its being met with here, but in Germany and other parts of Europe it is said to abound. It feeds on worms, insects, fruit and grain; associating with rooks in their search for food in tilled land. In some parts of Europe it is used for the table, and the markets regularly supplied for that purpose. It is a very clamorous bird, and has considerable affinity with the common Jay in shape and manners.

“ It builds chiefly in birch trees, and lays five green eggs marked with numerous dark specks; sometimes it builds in the holes of old oaks.”





Oriolus Gallula.

L. A. in 1800. Dec. 1. 1800.

ORIOLOUS GALBULA.

GOLDEN ORIOLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill conical, convex, straight, sharp pointed, edges cultrated, the upper mandible slightly notched.

Nostrils small, partly covered.

Tongue bifid, sharp pointed, cartilagenous.

Toes four, three forward, one backward; the centre toe joined at the base to the outer one.

ORIOLOUS *Galbulus*; corpore luteus, loris artubusque nigris; rectricibus exterioribus postice flavis.

GOLDEN ORIOLE. Body yellow, lores and limbs black, outer tail feathers tipped with yellow.

ORIOLOUS GALBULA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 160. Gmel. Syst. v. 1. p. 382. Fauna Suec. 95. Latham Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 186.*

ORIOLOUS. *Gesner Av. 713. Aldr. Av. 1. 418. Ib. 8vo. 1. p. 247*

GALBULA. *Raii. Syn. Av. p. 68. Will. Orn. p. 147. t. 36. 38.*

LE LOIRET. *Buffon, v. 3. p. 254. t. 17. Hist. d'ois. v. 3. p. 284. Brisson Av. 2. p. 320. 58. Pl. Enl. 26. Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. p. 129.*

WITWALL. *Will. Angl. p. 198.*

GOLDEN THRUSH. *Edwards, l. 185.*

GOLDEN ORIOLE. *Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 26. Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 303. pl. xxxix. Lath. Syn. v. 2. p. 449. Ib. Sup. 1. p. 89. Ib.*

Sup. 2. p. 126. Shaw's Zool. v. 7. p. 407.
t. 53. Nat. Miscel. v. 8. t. 285. Don.
Br. Birds, 1. t. 7. Mont. Orn. Dict.
Ib. Sup.

IN size this beautiful species equals the Blackbird, but it is of a more slender make; its length exceeds nine inches; breadth fifteen and a half; and it weighs about three ounces and a half.

Bill sharp, of a dull red colour; irides red; legs strong, lead colour; claws strong, black.

The markings of the female are similar to those of the other sex, but the parts that are black in the male are of an olivaceous brown, and the yellow is sullied with green. Both sexes are liable to considerable variety in their markings.

This species is but rarely met with in England, though exceedingly common in many parts of Europe; our figure was painted from a specimen killed in Devonshire, several years ago. In the Monthly Magazine for December 1809, two are mentioned as having been shot in Cornwall, and in a note to British Zoology, one is said to have been killed near Saxmundham, in Suffolk. In the autumn of 1813, a bird agreeing with this in colour, was seen in the neighbourhood of Little Chelsea, for some weeks, but eluded all attempts at its capture.

In the southern parts of Europe, this bird is esteemed for the table, and in the markets of Naples and other places is regularly exposed to sale; in the southern provinces of France it is very common, and continues there the greater part of the year. Its nest is curiously constructed; it is pendulous, and usually attached to the extreme tip of a branch, and is composed of fibres and straws, mixed with dry grass and lichens, so that it appears at first sight like a tuft of hay that was accidentally adhering to the branch; the entrance is on one side; it lays four or five dirty white eggs, with numerous small brown and dusky spots; the female is very tenacious of her nest, and will suffer herself to be taken with rather than quit her eggs; these are about the size of those of the Blackbird, but longer and less bulky.

The species is widely dispersed, as it is found in Europe, Asia, and Africa; is common in China, Bengal, and the Cape of Good Hope; it is mostly migratory in Europe, only visiting the northern parts during the summer, and it is generally supposed to winter in the warmer parts of Asia and Africa.

Its food is fruits of various kinds, particularly such as are pulpy; in default of which it devours insects, worms, and grain: its note is an extremely loud shrill cry, which is said to resemble the word *Lorvit*, from which it derives its French name.





Merops apiaster.

Enb. by G. Graves Decr 1825.

MEROPS APIASTER.

COMMON BEE-EATER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill quadrangular, carinated, incurvated, sharp pointed.

Nostrils small, placed near the base of the bill.

Tongue slender (mostly), jagged or fringed at the tip.

Toes, three forward, one backward, the middle toe connected with the outer one as far as the first joint.

MEROPS *Apiaster*; dorso ferugineo; abdomine caudaque viridi cœrulescente, rectricibus dubus longioribus; gula lutea.

COMMON BEE-EATER. Black ferugineous; belly and tail blue green; two of the tail feathers longer; throat yellow.

MEROPS APIASTER. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 182. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 1. p. 460. *Will. Orn.* p. 110. *Raii Syn.* Av. 49. *Ind. Orn.* v. 1. p. 269. *Bris. Av.* v. 4. p. 552. *Trans. Lin. Soc.* v. 3. p. 333.

LE GUEPIER. *Hist. d'ois.* v. 6. p. 480. t. 23. *Pl. Enl.* p. 938.

GUEPIER VULGAIRE. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. pt. 1.* p. 420.

BEE-EATER. *Will. Orn.* p. 147. *Albin's Birds*, v. 2. t. 44. *Lath. Syn.* v. 2. p. 667. *Ib. Sup.* 1. p. 119. *Ib. Sup.* 2. p. 148. *Shaw's Nat. Miscel.* t. 162. *Sowerby's Br. Miscel.*

t. 69. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. *ed.* v. 1. p. 339.
Mont. Orn. Dict. *Ib. Sup.* *Gen. Zool.*
v. 8. *pt.* 1. p. 152. p. 19.

THIS elegant species is about ten inches in length; and for variety and gaiety of colours, equals, if not surpasses, most of our native birds. Bill black, one inch and three quarters long; irides red; tail composed of twelve feathers, of which the two centre ones exceed the others in length by nearly an inch; legs short.

The European or Common BEE-EATER is gregarious and migratory, visiting this country at distant and uncertain intervals; it appears to have been first noticed in England in the year 1794. In the third volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, an account is given of one that was shot in July 1794, near Mattishall, in Norfolk: a flock, consisting of about twenty birds, was seen in June, and part, it is supposed, of the same flight was seen near the same place on its return in the October following. Since this period the species has occasionally been met with in various parts of this kingdom, the more particularly in the eastern counties; and one instance has come to our knowledge of its been killed in Devonshire.

This species is common to many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa; is abundant in several of the islands in the Mediterranean Sea, particularly so in Malta, Ægina, Elba, &c. Mr. Montagu says, "they have been seen in Germany and Sweden; but no where so plentiful as in the

southern parts of Russia, particularly about the rivers Don and Wolga, in the banks of which they build their nests; excavating the clayey banks so near to each other as to appear like a honey-comb; their nest is composed of moss: the eggs are perfectly white, six or seven in number, and about the size of those of the Starling."

This bird has received the name of BEE-EATER from its feeding principally on Bees; it also devours other kinds of winged insects, which it takes on wing in the manner of the Swallow. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Malta, the species is eaten as a dainty, and their markets are abundantly supplied with it. In a letter from an intelligent military gentleman, stationed at Malta, we are informed "the BEE-EATER generally breeds there, excavating holes in the sand till the bird arrives at the bare rock, where it deposits its eggs without any other nest;" and, further, that it has two broods in the year. The young birds do not possess the long feathers in the tail till after the first moult.



Turdus musicus.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

TURDUS MUSICUS. SONG THRUSH.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Turdus Viscivorus*.

TURDUS Musicus; corpore supra griseo-fuscus, subtus albo-rufescens maculis nigricantibus varius, remigibus basi interiore ferrugineis.

SONG THRUSH. Body above, greyish brown; beneath reddish white, with variegated dusky spots; inner base of the quills ferruginous.

TURDUS MUSICUS. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 292. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 1. p. 809. *Raii Syn.* p. 64. *Ind. Orn.* v. 1. p. 327.

TURDUS MINOR. *Briss* v. 2. p. 205.

LA GRIVE. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 3. p. 280. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 406.

MERLE GRIVE. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed.* 2. p. 164.

THROSTLE, OR SONG THRUSH. *Br. Zool. Svo. ed.* v. 1. p. 407. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 342. *Albin. t.* 34. *Ib. Song Birds, t.* 2. *Lewin Br. Birds, v.* 2. *t.* 58. *Lath. Syn.* v. 3. p. 18. *Ib. Sup.* p. 139. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* *Bewick's Br. Birds, pt.* 1. p. 127. *Low Fauna Orcadensis, p.* 57. *Gen. Zool.* v. 10. p. 174.

EGG. *Ovarium Brit. pt.* 1.

THIS well known bird weighs from three to four ounces, is nearly fifteen inches in breadth, and about nine in length; the female is not so bright, and is a trifle less than the male bird.

The THROSTLE, or THRUSH, is one of the finest of the British song birds, its melodious notes re-echoing through every wood and grove during the spring months, and if the weather be mild it often commences its song soon after Christmas; is readily brought up by hand, but its note is too loud except in the open air.

Like the Blackbird, this species often plasters its nest so compactly that if the season proves wet the young brood are often destroyed. The nest is composed of dry grass, green moss and fibres, plastered within with cow dung and clay mixt with pieces of decayed wood: the eggs are of a beautiful light blue with dark purple spots at the larger end; about four or five in number.

This species continues in this country throughout the year, and feeds on ivy, privet, haw, yew and other berries and seeds, also insects, worms and snails, these it breaks against a stone, and, as noticed of the Blackbird, generally has some favourite spot to which it resorts for this purpose.

During severe weather they associate in flocks, and are frequently met with in company with Redwings and Fieldfares. In various parts of the Continent the THROSTLE is migratory; yet it braves the severity of winter in some of the Orkney Islands.



Turdus merula.

Lith. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.

TURDUS MERULA.

BLACKBIRD.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Turdus Viscivorus*.

TURDUS *Merula*; ater, rostro palpebris pedibusque fulvis.

BLACKBIRD. Body black; bill, eyelids, and legs, reddish yellow.

TURDUS MERULA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 295. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 831. Raii Syn. p. 65. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 340.*

LE MERLE. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 3. p. 330. Ib. Pl. Enl. 2. Male. 555. Female.*

MERLE NOIR. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 168.*

BLACKBIRD. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 411. pl. 51. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 345. Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 43. Ib. Sup. p. 141. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 2. t. 61. Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 122. Low Fauna Orcadensis, p. 58. Gen. Zool. v. 10, p. 225.*

EGG. *Ovarium Brit, pt. 1.*

THIS well known bird is of a shy and solitary disposition, and frequents thickets, hedge rows, and the outskirts of gardens and orchards, and is of a very timid disposition. It is one of the earliest of our song birds, possessing a very powerful and melodious pipe; in the winter its note of alarm is a kind of scream, something like the word *chuck*, *chuck*, repeated several times,

The **BLACKBIRD** forms its nest of moss and fibres, and plasters the inside with earth, so as to be water tight, the inside is lined with moss and other soft substances; it is sometimes placed in a holly bush or among evergreens, at others on a low bush, or against a tree or stump: the eggs are four or five, of a light bluish green, marked with pale rufous spots and streaks: it breeds early, sometimes as soon as the second week in March.

It feeds on worms, insects, fruit, seeds, berries, and snails, it breaks the shells of the latter against a stone to get at the contents, and usually has some favourite place for this purpose. They are easily rendered tame, and will learn to imitate other birds, or to pipe in the manner of the Bulfinch.

The female rather exceeds in size, and is of a dusky brown, as are the young males till the second year, and they do not acquire the bright yellow colour on the bill and eyelids till after the second moult.



Turdus torquatus.

Ed. J. G. ... 1767 ...

TURDUS TORQUATUS.

RING, or ROCK OUZEL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *T. viscivorus*.

TURDUS *torquatus*; nigricans; torque albo; rostro flavescente.

RING OUZEL. Body blackish; collar white; bill yellowish at the base.

TURDUS TORQUATUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 296. Gmel. Linn. v. 2. p. 832. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 343.*

MERULA TORQUATA. *Gesner Av. 607. Brisson Av. v. 3. p. 325. 12. Raii Syn. p. 65. A. 2. Will. Orn. p. 143. t. 37.*

LA MERLE A PLASTRON BLANC. *Hist. d'Ois. v. 3. p. 340. Pl. Enl. p. 516.*

MERLE A PLASTRON. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 166.*

MERLO ALPESTRE. *Aldr. Av. v. 2. p. 282.*

RING, OR ROCK OUZEL. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 415. pl. 50. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 344. Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 46. Ib. Sup. p. 141. White Hist. Selborne, ed. 2. 8vo. v. 1. p. 61. 97. 114. 121. 145. 163. Mont. Orn. Dict.—Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 121.*

THIS species weighs from four to six ounces; and measures about eleven inches in length, and seventeen in breadth. The colours of the female are more inclined to dusky, and it wants the white collar so conspicuous in the male.

Bill black at the tip, base yellow, inclining to orange in mature birds; irides hazel; head, and the whole of the

upper parts of the body, dusky black, with the edges of the feathers pale brown; legs dusky brown.

The RING OUZEL is dispersed over most parts of the North of Europe; with us it is a migratory species, but whether it entirely quits this country is doubtful, as it has been met with at various periods of the year. On the third of January, 1811, we saw three in a small orchard, near Highfield, Sussex; on the nineteenth of March, in the following year, we saw a single bird feeding on some hawberries, on the road side, near Diss, in Norfolk; and in the month of June, 1814, we had a pair sent that were shot in a shrubbery, at Theobald's, Herts. In the autumn of the same year, four or five young birds were observed in the same shrubbery, most probably the brood of the last-named pair, as the female had evidently but recently incubated. The young were all of a dusky colour, and most probably the white collar does not appear till after the first moult.

The author of the interesting History of Selborne, considered this species as a late breeder, from his having killed a female on the thirteenth of April, which had only but very small rudiments of eggs within her. Should the young brood before-named have belonged to the pair we supposed them to do, they must be early rather than late breeders, the young being able in the month of June to provide for themselves.

In the winter these birds are seen in small flocks, when they feed on yew, hep and haw berries; but in the spring, rarely more than two are found in the same spot, at this time they feed on snails, slugs, and worms: their note is pleasant though not loud; and their call or cry is a weak squeak. They build on the ground, or on the side of a low bush or tree; and the nest corresponds with that of the Blackbird; as do also the eggs, in colour, size, and number.

Provincial names: Rock, or Mountain Ouzel, Tor Ouzel, Michaelmas Blackbird, Heath Thrush.



Turdus cinclus.

Pub. by G. Graves 1 Dec. 1821.

TURDUS CINCLUS.

COMMON DIPPER, or WATER OUZEL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *T. Viscivorus*.

TURDUS *Cinclus*, corpore supra fusco nigricians;
gula nivea, abdomine fusco rufescento.

WATER OUZEL, OR DIPPER. Body above blackish
brown, throat white, belly deep ferruginous.

TURDUS CINCLUS. *Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 343.*

AQUATILIS CINCLUS. *Sup. Mont. Orn. Dict.*

STURNUS CINCLUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 290. Gmel.*
Lin. v. 2. p. 803.

MERULA AQUATICA. *Gesner Av. 608. Raii, Syn.*
Av. p. 66. Will. p. 104. t. 24.

LE MERLE D'EAU. *Brisson Av. 5. p. 252. Hist.*
d'Ois. 8. 134. Pl. Enl. 940.

CINCLUS AQUATICUS. *Bescht. Nat. Deut. v. 3.*
p. 808.

CINCLE PLONGEUR. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. pt. 1.*
p. 177.

CINCLUS EUROPÆUS. *Gen. Zool. v. 10. pt. 1. p. 313.*

WATER OUZEL, WATER AMSEL, OR WATER CRAKE.
Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 398. Arct.
Zool. v. 2. p. 332. Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 48.
Ib. Sup. p. 142. Don. Br. Birds, t. 24.
Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Ib. Sup. 2nd.
Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 30.

FEW of our native birds have been so buffeted about
as the present; it was originally placed by Linneas with
the Thrushes; afterwards he removed it to the genus

Sturnus, from which he again removed it to its former station : in one or other of these genera it has usually been placed by subsequent writers. The late Mr. Montagu, in the second Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary, suggests the propriety of its forming a distinct genus, which he names *Aquatilis*, but does not give the characters. We consider its proper place would be in the genus *Sitta* ; in common with the other species of that genus, it possesses a short plump body, a strong and pointed bill, and a fringed tongue.

Bill short, compressed ; mouth wide ; nostrils nearly hid by soft setaceous feathers ; tongue lacinated, of a horny substance ; irides dark ; legs blueish lead colour ; toes divided nearly to the base ; tail short. It is rather more than seven inches in length, about eleven in breadth, and it weighs nearly three ounces. The colours are alike in both sexes.

The habits of this species have long attracted the attention of Naturalists, as differing from all other known birds. It is almost an aquatic, and usually builds its nest close by or over the water, from whence it procures the principal part of its food, and runs with great alacrity along the bottom or bed of a stream, turning over small stones or pebbles in search of food, which consists of aquatic insects, worms, the spawn and young fry of salmon, trout, and other fish. The power it possesses of plunging to the bottom of the water, and keeping a considerable time beneath the surface is extraordinary, its specific gravity being so much less

than that element; that it will remain beneath the water for five, ten, or fifteen minutes, we have repeatedly witnessed; but to do this seems to require no small degree of exertion, as while it is immersed, its wings are in continued motion, similar to those of a duck when in the act of diving; this motion continues during the whole time it is beneath the water, whether walking or stationary; but if it wishes to rise to the surface, the wings are closed, when it instantly becomes buoyant, it floats on the surface of the water at pleasure, but does not appear to use any exertion to swim; when alarmed it instantly plunges to the bottom, and thus escapes notice. In Westmoreland these birds remain throughout the year; they frequent the mountain rivulets for most part of the summer, but descend to the larger streams in the valleys about the end of autumn, perhaps in pursuit of the spawn of trout and salmon, in search of which, and of aquatic insects they are constantly wading or diving, and will turn over heavy pebbles to get at the larva which lodge under them.

The nest of the WATER OUZEL is a large shapeless mass of dry grass, leaves, and moss, lined with softer materials, as feathers, wool, &c.; it is usually fitted to some hole or nitch in a bank, and the whole fabric will sometimes measure nearly a foot across; the entrance is generally on one side. Eggs white, and the shells so exceedingly transparent, that when perfect they have a reddish tinge from the yolk being partly visible; but when the yolk is removed, the shell appears of a blueish white. It usually lays four or five eggs.

The species is solitary, and its haunts principally confined to rapid streams, in hilly situations; it is found in Devonshire, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Wales, and Scotland, and most probably is to be met with in numerous other situations, but from its retired habits escapes observation. On land its actions are particularly remarkable; it makes but very short flights, and when running, its tail is almost always flirited up; it usually sings perched on some little projecting stone or stump on the side of a stream, and frequently in the midst of its song will plunge to the bottom in pursuit of small fish; these it mostly devours on land; and not unfrequently two birds may be seen tugging at a fish or worm, that one of them has caught.

It is one of the earliest of our song birds, beginning its note sometimes as early as January, or the first week in February; its song is soft but very lively, with a peculiar sweetness and a considerable degree of variety, and is quite peculiar to itself, having little or no affinity to that of any bird with which we are acquainted. Mr. Gough, of Middleshaw, informs us, that November is the season of full song, and that these birds are exceedingly quarrelsome among themselves. They usually build in February, and have eggs early in March, at least, that is the general time of breeding in Westmoreland: Mr. Montagu says, May is the season of nidification; if so, it is not a little remarkable that this species should breed earlier in the north than the south of this kingdom.



Loxia Chloris.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

LOXIA CHLORIS.

GREEN GROSBEAK.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Loxia curvirostra*.

LOXIA Chloris, flavicantivirens, remigibus primoribus antice luteis, rectricibus lateralibus quatuor basi luteis.

GREEN GROSBEAK; yellowish green; primary quill feathers edged with yellow; four lateral tail feathers pale yellow at the base.

LOXIA CHLORIS. *Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 304. 27. *Gmel. Linn. Syst.* 2. p. 854. *Raii. Syn.* p. 85. *A. 4. Will.* p. 129. *Ind. Orn.* 1. p. 382. 39. *Bris. Av.* 3. p. 190. *Hist. d'Ois* 4. 172. *Pl. Enl.* 267. f. 1.

LE VERDIER. *Buffon* 4. p. 172. t. 15.

GROS-BEC VERDIER. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed.* 2. pl. 1. p. 346.

GREEN GROSBEAK, OR GREENFINCH. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 432. *Arct. Zool.* 2. p. 253. *B. Albin Birds*, 1. t. 58. *Lath. Syn.* 3. p. 134-36. *Ib. Sup.* p. 152. *Lewin's Br. Birds*, 2. t. 69. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds*, p. 1. p. 159. *Gen. Zool.* v. 9. pt. 2. p. 310. pl. 50.

AN extremely common species, resorting during autumn in small flocks, with sparrows, yellow hammers, and chaffinches, to the vicinity of farms, garden grounds, or heaps of manure, from which it procures an abundant supply of

food, which at that season is almost entirely confined to seeds and grain; in spring and summer it is a frequent and often an unwelcome visitor in gardens, and devours quantities of early fruit, as strawberries and currants; to make a recompence for its depredations, it likewise consumes great numbers of caterpillars.

The general colour of the male bird is yellow green, with bright yellow edges to the quill and tail feathers; the female varies in its colours being less vivid. Bill short, strong, of a pale brown, approaching to flesh colour; eyes dark hazel; tail slightly forked; legs dusky; its length is about six inches and a half; its breadth nine inches; and its weight about half an ounce.

This well known species usually builds in a thick bush or low tree; its nest is formed of dry grass, twiggs, and moss, and is lined with hair, wool, and feathers; it lays four or five whitish green eggs, marked at the larger end with dull purplish red.

Few birds are more easily domesticated than the Greenfinch, becoming familiar almost as soon as taken; its wild note is very insignificant, but like the Bullfinch, will readily learn to imitate the notes of other birds when confined.

Provincial names, Green-finch, Green-bird, Greenlinnet.



Emberiza Schœniclus.

Pub. by G. Greaves Sep. 1. 1815.

EMBERIZA SHŒNICLUS. REED BUNTING.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *E. miliaria*.

EMBERIZA *Shœniclus*; capite nigro, corpore griseo fusco nigroque, recticibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.

REED BUNTING. Head black; body a mixture of grey, brown, and black; outermost tail feathers with a white wedge-shaped spot.

EMBERIZA SHŒNICLUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 311. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 881. Ind. Orn. 402.*

L'ORTOLAN DE ROSEAUX. *Brisson Av. v. 3. p. 274. Hist. d'Ois. v. 4. p. 315. Pl. Enl. 247. fig. 2. (Mas.) 477. fig. 2. (Fœm.)*

REED SPARROW. *Raii Syn. Av. p. 93.*

BRUANT DE ROSEAU. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. pt. 1. p. 307.*

REED BUNTING. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 440. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 368. Albin Birds, v. 2. t. 51. Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 173. Ib. Sup. 1. p. 157. Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 166.*

EGG. *Ovarium Brit. pt. 2.*

THIS species is about six inches in length, and weighs five or six drams. Bill short, strong; irides dark; legs black: the female is somewhat smaller; has the head rufous brown, with dusky streaks, and wants the white ring round the neck, so conspicuous in the other sex. The young brood resemble the female till the ensuing spring, when the males acquire the black head and white ring surrounding it.

The REED BUNTING is very common in marshy places abounding with reeds, and is readily discovered by its harsh note, which resembles that of the Yellow Bunting, excepting being more drawn out, and terminating in a shriller key. This bird may generally be seen perched on the top of a

reed or other tall aquatic plant, where it will continue for hours together, uttering its discordant note; in some places it is migratory, but with us continues the whole year; its food is seeds, grain, and insects; it is rarely to be met with but in marshy spots.

The nest of this bird is a master-piece of ingenuity; it is composed of dry grass and fibres, which are carefully wound round three or four stems of tall living plants, mostly reeds, two or three feet above the water; the nest is lined with the down from reeds and other vegetables; in this situation we have seen the female sitting on her eggs, and keep possession of her nest, though the plants, to which it was affixed, were laid almost level with the water; in fact, the rocking of the nest by the wind seems to occasion no kind of anxiety, and the male bird often perches on a reed close by the nest, and will keep its situation during very severe gusts of wind. In the winter they affect the same places, but generally keep at the bottom of the reeds on the margin of rivulets or ponds. Some authors describe the note of this species as a soft melodious song; we have no doubt but this error has been occasioned by the REED BUNTING being seen as before described, perched on the top of some tall reed, whilst at the root of the same plant some species of warbler had built its nest.

Mr. Montagu says, there cannot be a doubt but that the nest of the Sedge Warbler has been mistaken, as well as its note, as belonging to this bird: he further says, the nest of this bird is commonly placed on the ground. Having frequently taken the female on the nest, as above described, we can only presume this bird does not always pursue the same plan in constructing its nest; so accurate an observer as Mr. Montagu, was scarcely liable to be deceived, yet deviations of this kind are exceedingly uncommon. The eggs are of a pale dusky brown, with deep purpleish brown lines and spots; the shells do not appear to change colour when blown.



Fringilla domestica.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.

FRINGILLA DOMESTICA.

HOUSE SPARROW.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill strait, conical, sharp-pointed.

Tongue truncated.

Toes, three before, one behind.

FRINGILLA domestica; regimibus rectricibusque fuscis, corpore griseo nigroque, facie alarum alba solitaria.

HOUSE SPARROW. Quill and tail feathers brown; body grey and black, wings with a single whitish band.

FRINGILLA DOMESTICA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 323. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 925. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 432.*

PASSER DOMESTICUS. *Raii Syn. p. 86.*

LE MOINEAU. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 3. p. 474. Pl. Enl. v. 6. f. 1.*

GROS-BEC MOINEAU. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. p. 350.*

HOUSE SPARROW. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 456, pl. 57. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 382. Lath. Syn. v. 3 p. 248. Ib. Sup. p. 163. Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 174. Gen. Zool. v. 9. p. 429. pl. 64. fig. 1.*

THIS well known species is too familiar to require description; always attached to the dwellings of men it is to be seen equally common in the crowded city as in the lonely farm yard; it may be said to live entirely on the industry of man. Its familiar and often obtrusive habits must have fallen under the notice of the most inattentive; in gardens, orchards, cultivated grounds, and corn-fields, these birds commit considerable depredations, devouring fruit, grain and seeds, in large quantities; during the breeding time and while the young are incapable of flight they are fed with caterpillars and other insects, which is

some return for the mischief they are at other times constantly perpetrating.

They form their nests in holes, among thatch, woodstacks, under the eaves of houses, and often the nests forsaken by Martins. The nest is without shape, composed of a great quantity of hay, straw, wool, hair, paper, and any soft materials they can collect in the vicinity of houses, and the old birds continue adding materials to the nest as long as the young ones are incapable of providing for themselves. We remember to have seen an extraordinary degree of instinct exerted by a pair of these birds, that had built their nest in a wall contiguous to our residence.

Having noticed that the parent birds continued to bring food to the nest for some months after the brood had left it, we had the curiosity to place a ladder against the wall for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, when to our surprise we found a full grown bird in the nest which had got its leg completely entangled in some thread which had formed part of the nest, in such a manner as to entirely prevent it leaving the nest. Wishing to see how long the industry of the old birds would be extended in behalf of their imprisoned offspring, we left the bird and nest in the state we found it, and observed that the parent birds continued to supply food during the whole of the autumn and some part of the winter months, but the weather setting in very severe soon after Christmas, fearing the severity of the weather would occasion the death of the imprisoned bird, we disengaged its leg, and in a day or two it accompanied the old ones in search of food, but they continued to feed it till the month of March, and during the whole time they all nestled in the same spot.

The SPARROW is liable to a considerable diversity of colour; those resorting to large towns being much darker than such as frequent the country. They are also seen pied, with white or cream colour, entirely white, black, and black with white or party colour wings.

Its eggs are five or six in number, of a greenish white with dull green and ash colour spots and streaks.



Fringilla montifringilla.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA.

BRAMBLING, or MOUNTAIN FINCH.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *F. Domestica*.

FRINGILLA *montifringilla* ; corpore nigra supra pennis rufo marginatis, subtus uropygeosque alba, jugulo pectorique rufecentibus, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, extus albo marginatis.

BRAMBLING. Body blackish above, with the feathers margined with rufous, beneath and vent white ; throat and breast rufous ; the lateral tail feathers blackish, externally margined with white.

FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 318.*
Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 902. Ind. Orn. v. 1.
p. 439. Raii Syn. p. 88.

LE PINCON D'ARDENNES. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 4.*
p. 124. Pl. Enl. 54. 2.

GROS-BEC D'ARDENNES. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed 2,*
p. 360.

BRAMBLING, OR MOUNTAIN FINCH. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed,*
v. 1. p. 454. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 381.
Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 261. Mont. Orn.
Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 180.
Gen. Zool. v. 9. p. 444.

LENGTH six inches, breadth ten and a half; weight three-quarters of an ounce. Bill stout, and pointed; in the spring of a brightish yellow colour tipped with black, which as the year advances becomes darker, and during the

winter the upper mandible becomes quite dusky; irides dark hazel; legs dark brown, slender; tail forked. The female is paler coloured, having a considerable dash of ash colour intermixed with the rufous, and the black feathers are not so dark as in the male; the female rather exceeds in size.

In the winter this species is met with in large flocks, small parties are also occasionally seen associating with Chaffinches, Sparrows, and other small birds, resorting to farm-yards, corn-stacks, and heaps of manure. They are taken in considerable numbers by the bird-catchers in the vicinity of London, during the months of October, November, and December. The species is not common in many parts of of this kingdom.

The BRAMBLE-FINCH in habits very nearly resembles the Chaffinch, is easily tamed, and feeds on most kinds of seeds. One we kept in a cage for some years became so tame as to feed from the hand; its note is a harsh scream, which it repeats two or three times, and then remains silent for a considerable length of time.

It is said to breed in the Northern parts of Europe, but we are unacquainted with the nest and eggs.



Fringilla canabina.

Pub. by G. Graves Dec. 1. 1821.

FRINGILLA CANNABINA.

L I N N E T.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *F. Domestica*.

FRINGILLA *cannabina*; corpore supra fusco-castanea, subtus albo rufescens, fascia alarum longitudinali alba, macula verticis pectoreque rubris.

LINNET. Body above chesnut brown, beneath whitish brown with red spots; wings with a longitudinal white band; and a red spot on the crown of the head.

FRINGILLA CANNABINA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 322.*
Gmel. Syst. v. 1. p. 916. Lath. Ind.
Orn. v. 1. p. 458. Gen. Zool. v. 9. p. 516.

LINARIA. *Raii Syn. p. 90. Briss. v. 3. p. 131.*

FRINGILLA LINOTA. *Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 916. Ind.*
Orn. v. 1. p. 457. Br. Zool. 8vo. ed.
v. 1. p. 462.

LA GRAND LINOTTE DES VIGNES. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.*
v. 4. p. 58.

GROS-BEC LINOTTE. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. p. 364.*

GREATER RED-HEADED LINNET, OR REDPOLE. *Br.*
Zool. v. 1. p. 131. Arct. Zool. v. 2.
p. 261. Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 304. Bewick's
Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 190.

COMMON LINNET. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 462.*
Lath. Syn. v. 3. p. 402. Mont. Orn. Dict.
Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 188. Low,
Fauna Orcadensis, p. 63.

MUCH diversity of opinion has existed respecting the identity of this species, from the circumstance of its assum-

ing a very considerable variation of colours in different individuals, the bird commonly known as the brown or grey Linnet, in the spring becomes the greater red-headed Linnet or Redpole; at this period of the year the breast often becomes of a bright rosy hue, and the forehead of the same colour, only deeper; these colours are not attained until the second year.

Length five inches and a half, breadth ten inches. Bill short, pointed, of a bluish ash colour in the spring, becoming brown at the fall of the year; irides dark; legs slender, blackish; tail slightly forked. The female is somewhat larger and has a few dusky streaks on the breast in lieu of the rosy tint, and has but little white on the wings.

This well known bird is abundantly met with in all parts of Great Britain, associating in small flocks during the winter. It usually builds in low bushes or hedges, and composes its nest of moss, dry grass and small fibres, lined with hair and wool; its eggs are of a dirty white hue with purplish brown spots and streaks.

Its note is lively but not loud, and of but short continuance; during the time the female is incubating, the song of the male is extremely pleasing; as soon as the young are hatched it becomes mute, and remains silent until the fall of the year, when its song is very softly uttered. It makes but short flights, and is continually uttering its call while on wing.



Hauda arborea.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

ALAUDA ARBOREA.

WOOD LARK.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Alauda arvensis*.

ALAUDA arborea; corpore nigricante griseo rufescente varia, capite vitta annularia alba cincto.

WOOD LARK. Body varied with dusky, grey and reddish tints; the head surrounded with a whitish band.

ALAUDA ARBOREA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 287. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 793. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 1. p. 492.*

L'ALOUETTE DU BOIS OU LE CUJELIER. *Buff. v. 5. p. 25.*

ALOUETTE LULU. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 282.*

WOOD LARK. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 479. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 395. Lath. Syn. v. 4. p. 371. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 198. Gen. Zool. v. 10. p. 506. pl. 47.*

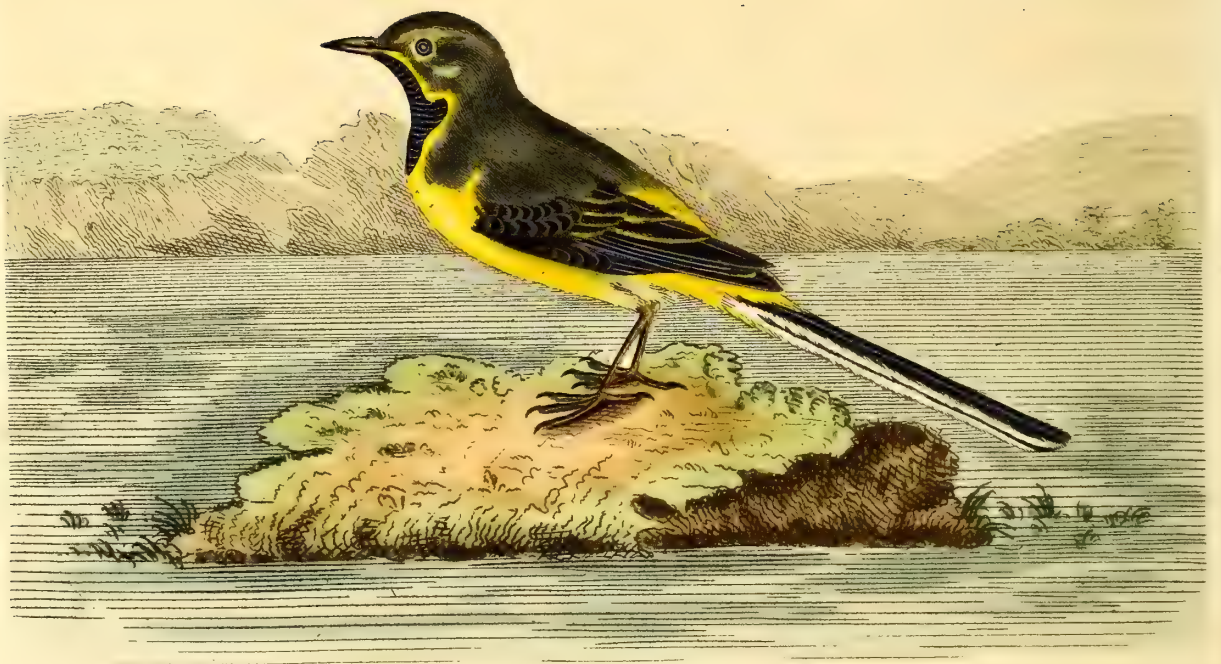
EGG. *Ovarium Brit. pt. 2.*

LENGTH six inches, breadth exceeding eleven; weight rather more than one ounce. This species greatly resembles the Sky Lark, but may readily be distinguished from that bird by the shortness of its tail, and in consequence it has a more plump appearance; in this species the wings when closed reach within half an inch of the tip of the tail, whilst in the Sky Lark the tail extends full an inch beyond the

wings. Bill slender; the feathers on the crown long, and capable of being erected into a crest; eyes dark hazel; legs slender, hind claw long and straight. Colours alike in both sexes; the male exceeds in size.

The Wood Lark is dispersed throughout the kingdom, but is much less abundant than the Sky Lark, mostly resorting to wooded situations; its song is powerful, and it sings on wing, when perched on trees, or on the ground; and frequently in the spring during the greater part of the night. In confinement it continues its song nearly the whole of the year.

It builds on the ground in a furrow, or among low bushes or furze: the nest is composed of dry grass, and is lined with finer grass and a few hairs. The eggs are four or five in number, of a brown colour with spots of various shades of cinereous and brown. It feeds on grain, seeds, and insects.



Motacilla boarula.

Pub. by G. Greaves Sept^r 1 1815.

MOTACILLA BOARULA.

GREY, or WINTER-WAGTAIL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *M. vulgaris*.

MOTACILLA *Boarula*; corpore cinerea subtus flava, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore alba.

GREY WAGTAIL. Body cinereous, beneath yellow; first tail feather entirely white, the second white on the inner side.

MOTACILLA BOARULA. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527: *Gmel. Lin. Syst.* v. 2. p. 997. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 502.

MOTACILLA CINEREA, AN FLAVA ALTERA. *Raii Syn. Av.* p. 75. *Will. Orn.* p. 172.

MOTACILLA FLAVA. *Gesner Av.* 618.

BERGERONETTE JAUNE. *Brisson Av.* 3. 471. t. 23. f. 3. *Hist. d'Ois.* v. 5. 268. *Pl. Enl.* 28. f. 1. *Temm. Man. Orn.* ed. 2. pt. 1. p. 257.

YELLOW WAGTAIL. *Albin Birds*, v. 2. t. 58.

GREY WAGTAIL. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 492: *Will. Ang.* p. 238. *Edwards Birds*, t. 259. *Lath. Syn.* v. 4. p. 398. *Ib. Sup.* p. 178. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 40. *Lewin Br. Birds*, v. 3. t. 95. *Gen. Zool.* v. 10. pt. 2. p. 49. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup.* *Bewick Br. Birds*, pt. 1. p. 205.

THIS elegant species rather exceeds the Common Wagtail in size, being seven inches and three-quarters in length, and weighing nearly one ounce. The colours of the sexes are alike, but in the female they are rather paler. Bill slender; irides dark hazel; legs yellowish brown.

Our three species of Wagtails greatly resemble each other in habits, food, and places of resort; this, which is not inferior in beauty of colour or symmetry to either of its con-

genera, is to be met with in tolerable abundance, during most of the winter months, in pastures, and near small running streams; when the weather proves severe, it will sometimes seek shelter in out-buildings, and will visit farm-yards and gardens, in search of scattered grain and seeds.

The note of the WINTER WAGTAIL is much superior to that of either of the others; it will frequently perch on fences, during fine weather, in the months of January and February, and continue to sing for a considerable time: its call is like the word "*Physic*," repeated two or three times. It feeds on insects, worms, grain, and seeds; it catches the insects in the manner already described under the head *Muscicapa Atricapilla*, and has many actions in common with that bird. When running, it keeps its tail in constant motion, either flirting it up and down or shaking it from side to side.

It is probable that this species may breed in the northern parts of this kingdom; but we have not been so fortunate as to procure either the nest or eggs; it is described as building on the ground like the other species, and the eggs are said to be of a dirty white colour, marked with yellow spots.

This is migratory species, generally appearing with us in the month of September, and usually quitting in April; the black, so conspicuous on its throat, does not appear till a few weeks prior to its quitting this country, so that, before these feathers make their appearance, the species may easily be confounded with the Yellow or Summer Wagtail; but the hind claw in this last species will at all times afford a sure criterion, as in the Grey species it is short and crooked, whilst in the Yellow it is long and nearly straight. Its flight will also readily distinguish them; in the present species the undulations are longer, and it has not that jerking in its flight so observable in other species.





Sylvia modularis.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

SYLVIA MODULARIS. HEDGE WARBLER.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Sylvia luscinia*.

SYLVIA modularis; supra griseo fusca, tectricibus alarum apice albis, pectore cærulescente-cinereo.

HEDGE WARBLER. Above greyish brown; wing coverts tipped with white; breast bluish ash-colour.

SYLVIA MODULARIS. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 511. *Gen. Zool.* v. 10. p. 669.

MOTACILLA MODULARIS. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 329. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 2. p. 952.

LE MOUCHET TRAINÉ-BUISSON, OU FAUVETTE D'HIVER. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 5. p. 151. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 615.

ACCENTER MOUCHET. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* ed. 2. p. 249.

HEDGE SPARROW. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 418. *Albin Br. Birds*, v. 3. t. 59. *Ib. Song Birds*, t. 81.

HEDGE WARBLER. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 509. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Gen. Zool.* v. 10. p. 511.

WINTER FAUVETTE. *Bewick's Br. Birds*, pt. 1. p. 224.

THIS species is about five inches and a half in length; and weighs rather more than half an ounce. Bill dusky, slender; irides dark; legs dusky and slender: the sexes correspond in colour, excepting the breast is more inclined to brown, and the tips of the wing coverts more dusky in the female.

An extremely abundant species, to be met with in almost every hedge and bush in the vicinity of houses ; it continues throughout the year in this country ; and, during the winter, frequents our dwellings like the Robin, but is less familiar ; it is easily tamed, and in confinement it readily imitates the notes of the Canary Bird, Goldfinch, or Linnet. In its wild state its note is short and lively, and like all the warblers that continue through the winter with us, frequently sings during the most intense frost.

The HEDGE WARBLER, or HEDGE SPARROW, builds its nest in a low bush, almost on the ground ; it is composed of green moss, and is lined with hair ; its eggs are four to six, of a pale clear blue colour ; and, though the egg differs so much in colour, the Cuckoo often chooses the nest of this bird to deposit its egg in ; and it is curious to see with what anxiety and labour this little bird watches and provides food for the young Cuckoo.

Its food is principally worms and insects, particularly young caterpillars ; also soft fruits, as currants, raspberries, and strawberries ; in the winter it frequents gardens and outhouses for the sake of the crumbs or seeds that may be scattered : its winter note resembles the word *Tit, Tit*, often repeated, which has given it the name of Titling in many parts of the country.





Sylvia Enanthe.

Pub. by G. Graves Dec. 11. 1821.

SYLVIA ŒNANTHE.

WHEATEAR.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *S. Lucinia*.

SYLVIA Œnante, dorso cano, fronte linea supra
occulos uropygio basique caudæ albis, per
occulos fascia nigra.

WHEATEAR. Back hoary; front line above the eyes;
rump and base of tail feathers white;
through the eyes a black band.

SYLVIA ŒNANTHE. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 529. 79.

MOTACILLA ŒNANTHE. *Lin. Syst.* 1. p. 332. 15.
Gmel. Syst. 2. p. 966.

VITIFLORA. *Raii Syn.* p. 75. *A. Brisson Orn.* 3.
p. 449. 33.

VITIFLORA ŒNANTHE. *Gen. Zool.* v. 10. pt. 2. p. 565.

LE MOTEUX OU VITREC. *Buffon*, 5. p. 237.

TRAQUET MOTEUX. *Temm. Man. Orn.* ed. 2. pt. 1.
p. 237.

WHEATEAR. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 1. p. 521. *Arct.*
Zool. 2. p. 420. *P. Will. Angl.* p. 133.
t. 41. *Albin* 1. t. 55. MALE. 3. t. 54.
FEMALE. *Lath. Syn.* 4. p. 465. 75. *Ib.*
Sup. p. 182. *Lewin's Br. Birds.* 3. t. 110.
Mont. Orn. Dict. *Bewick's Br. Birds.*
Fauna Orcadensis, p. 72.

EGG. *Ovarium Brit.* pt. 1.

LENGTH about six inches and a half; weight half an
ounce. The female is usually somewhat larger than the
male; the general colours of both sexes are alike; the
female has them less clear, the ash colour and white blending
more than in the other sex. The bill is weak, broad, and

flattened at the base, where it is beset with bristles ; irides dark hazel ; legs black ; the young are of a greyish colour, speckled like the young of the Redbreast and Redstart, and do not acquire their full plumage till the second year.

The WHEATEAR is dispersed over most parts of Great Britain, frequenting open places, as sheep walks, commons, and the sea shore, feeding on worms and insects ; it builds its nest according to circumstances, either in a hole in a wall or tree, or in the ground, and as it is more or less exposed, so is the greater or lesser care taken in its construction ; it is composed of dry stalks, moss, and fibres, intermixed with wool and hair, with which it is abundantly lined ; it lays five or six light blue eggs.

In most places this species is migratory, and many leave this country on the approach of winter ; others either constantly reside here, or only make a partial migration. On the south side of London, individuals may be met with at most seasons of the year, particularly in extensive garden grounds, in the neighbourhood of Battersea, Peckham, and Deptford. On the downs of Sussex they are at certain periods taken in great numbers, for furnishing the London markets.

This bird is for some unknown cause pursued with the greatest inveteracy in some of the Orkney Islands ; old and young, nest and eggs, are destroyed, without any ostensible cause. The inhabitants of some of these islands call them Sleepers, and say that they are frequently found in a torpid state during the winter.





Sylvia Rubetra.

Pub by G. Graves, Walsworth, Dec. 1821.

SYLVIA RUBETRA.

WHINCHAT.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *S. luscinia*.

SYLVIA *Rubetra*; nigricans, superciliis albis, macula alarum alba, gula pectoreque flavescente.

WHINCHAT; blackish; eye-brows whitish; wings with two white spots; chin and breast yellowish.

SYLVIA RUBETRA. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 525. *Gen. Zool.* v. 10. p. 706.

MOTACILLA RUBETRA. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 332. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 2. p. 967.

RUBETRA MAJOR SIVE RUBICOLA. *Briss. Orn.* v. 3. p. 432. 16. pl. 24. f. 1.

ÆNANTHE SECUNDA, ET FICEDULA TERTIA ALDROVANDIS. *Will. Orn.* 234. *Raii Syn. Av.* 76.

GRAND TRAQUET OU LE TARIER. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 5. p. 224. *Pl. Enl.* 678. f. 2.

TRAQUET TARIER. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed.* 2. p. 244.

WHINCHAT. *Br. Zool. Svo. ed.* v. 1. p. 525. *Lath. Syn.* v. 4. p. 454. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 60. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds,* pt. 1. p. 238. *Gen. Zool.* v. 10. p. 706.

EGG. *Ovarium Brit.* pt. 1.

THIS is a lively active species, dispersed generally throughout this kingdom; it frequents commons, heaths, and places abounding with furze or whins, whence its trivial

name. It is five inches in length, nine in breadth, and weighs five drams. Bill black, slender, beset with bristles at the base; irides dark; legs and claws black and slender. The colours of the female are more uniform than the male, having less of black and no white about it, and is rather larger than the other sex.

In habits this resembles the Flycatchers, like which it is continually darting into the air in pursuit of flies, and returning to the same spray; its food is insects, but in winter it may be seen in company with other small birds, resorting to dunghills, at which time it feeds on seeds, worms, or insects: in many parts of England it is migratory, but it may be found near London at all seasons of the year.

It builds its nest at the bottom of a bush, mostly furze, it is composed of dry grass and fibres, lined with finer materials of the same kind; it lays five or six clear blue eggs. The nest is artfully secreted, and to avoid notice the birds never alight directly at the nest, but at some distance, and run along the grass so as to form a little path to it. Its note is lively, and is uttered whilst suspended on wing over a bush or spray; as soon as the young are hatched the birds become mute.





Perdix rufa.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

PERDIX RUFA.

GUERNSEY, or RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Perdix Cinerea*.

PERDIX Rufa; corpore supra griseo-fusco, subtus rufo, pectore cinereo gutture colloque superiore albis, fascia nigra albo punctata cinctus, hypochondriis vitta nigra, simplici notatis, rectricibus sedecim; extimis rufus.

GUERNSEY, OR RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE. Body above grey brown; beneath rufus; the breast grey; with the throat and upper part of the neck white, bounded by a black fascia, spotted with white; the hypochondria marked with simple black vitta; tail feathers sixteen, the outer ones rufous.

PERDIX RUFA. β . *Raii. Syn. p. 37. Ind. Orn. 2. 647.*
Shaw's Zool. v. 11. pt. 2. p. 347.

PERDIX GRÆCA. *Raii Syn. p. 57. A. 5. Will. p. 121.*
t. 29. Bris. 1. p. 241. 12. t. 23. f. 1.

PERDIX RUBRA. *Bris. Orn. 1. 286.*

TETRAO RUFUS. *Lin. Syst. 1. 276. Gmel. Syst. 1. 756.*

PERDIX ROUGE. *Buff. 2. p. 445. Temm. Man.*
Orn. ed. 2. pt. 2. p. 486.

GREEK, OR RED PARTRIDGE: *Lath. Syn. 4. p. 767. 12.*

GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE. *Will. Angl. p. 167. t. 29.*
Albin Birds, 1. t. 29. Lath. Syn. 4. 768.
Sup. p. 220. Lewin Br. Birds, 3. t. 137.
Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE. *Edw. t. 70. Lath. Syn. 4. 770.*

EGG. *Ovarium Brit. pt. 1.*

IRIDES, bill, and legs red, the latter strong, scaley, and furnished with a blunt spur; feathers on the crown

and auricles, frequently erected, especially when the bird is surprised; tail composed of sixteen feathers, the six centre ones of which are inclined to ash colour.

This elegant species exceeds the Common Partridge in size; it measures twenty inches across the wings, is fourteen inches in length, and weighs from eighteen to twenty ounces.

The claim this species has to a place among British Birds is dubious, yet, as it is now met with in considerable abundance in several parts of this kingdom, and has been recorded as a native by various writers, we do not hesitate to figure it; not that we consider it improbable that it should be a native, at least a migratory one, as the Quail (a nearly allied species) is well known to leave and return to this country, at stated periods, though not gifted with equal powers of wing with the present bird.

In habits it differs considerably from the Common Partridge, frequently perching on trees, and taking more pains in constructing its nest, which is composed of dry grass, straws, and dead leaves, and it deposits its eggs with considerable care; whereas the common species lays its eggs on the bare ground, without any nest; is particularly solicitous for the preservation of its young, and practices much art in deluding any one from its haunts; in particulars the species widely differ, as the Red-Legged Partridge will frequently sit on its eggs till almost trod upon, and then suddenly rising, will quit the nest often for many hours together; it has been known to build

in the hollows or in the tops of old pollard trees, and it will breed in confinement.

The eggs of this is much larger than that of the common species; the colour is a dull flesh colour, with blotches, or a darker hue: for a representation of which, See *Ovarium Britannicum*, pt. 1. *Perdix* plate.

There are three varieties of this species, common to the southern parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa; of these the Barbary Partridge corresponds with the one now figured, excepting that where this is black that is of a fine rich brown colour. The variety known as the Greek Partridge, though nearly resembling the Red-legged, we are inclined to esteem as a distinct species rather than a variety, as it possesses but fourteen tail feathers, a circumstance, we believe, without a parallel, in the variations to which birds are subject: for instance, the Shag and Cormorant, though exactly resembling in colour, may, with certainty, always be identified by the number of tail-feathers, the Shag having invariably twelve and the Cormorant fourteen.

The species is very generally known by the name of GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE, a name to which it certainly has no pretensions, being entirely unknown in the island, excepting what may be occasionally imported.

This bird is not a favourite with English sportsmen, as, by its continually running, it does not give the dogs opportunity to point, and they are often thrown completely off the scent by the birds alighting on trees. The flesh is

much whiter, but does not possess the fine flavour of the Common Partridge.

We are indebted for our specimen (from the neighbourhood of Saxmundham, Suffolk,) to the kindness of our friend, W. J. Hooker, D. L. D. the learned professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. We have also received specimens from various parts of Norfolk; and it is also found in those parts of Essex bordering on Suffolk.

The nest of this species was pointed out to us by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Pakefield, Suffolk, in the spring of 1814, from which the female was with difficulty roused: it contained fourteen eggs; and though the bird had been often disturbed she ultimately hatched twelve of the brood.



Otis Tarda.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

OTIS TARDA.

GREAT BUSTARD.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill subconvex, very strong.

Nostrils oval, pervious.

Tongue bifid, pointed.

Legs long, naked above the knees.

Toes three, placed forward.

OTIS *Tarda*; corpore supra nigro rufoque undulato et maculato, subtus albido; remigibus primoribus nigris. MAS. capite juguloque utrinque cristato.

GREAT BUSTARD. Upper parts of the body undulated and spotted with black and rufous; beneath whitish; the primary quills black. In the male the head and throat furnished with tufts of feathers like crests.

OTIS TARDA. *Lin. Syst.* v. 264. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 1. p. 722. *Raii Syn.* p. 58. *Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 658.

L'OUTARDE. *Buffon Hist. d'Ois.* v. 2. p. 1. t. 1. *Pl. Enl.* 245. MAS.

OUTARDE BARBUE. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed.* 2. p. 506.

GREAT BUSTARD. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed.* v. 1. p. 376. pl. 48. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 186. *Edwards Birds*, t. 79, 80. *Lath. Syn.* v. 4. p. 796. *Lewin Br. Birds*, v. 4. p. 139. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds*, pt. 1. p. 310. *Gen. Zool.* v. 11. p. 443. pl. 30.

THE male of this species measures three feet four to six inches in length, and from the point of the bill to the toes

three feet ten inches ; and from tip to tip of the wings nearly nine feet ; and it weighs from twenty to thirty pounds. Bill strong and convex ; irides varying from light hazel to dull red ; legs strong, and covered with small scales ; tail composed of twenty feathers. The female is but little more than half the size of the male, the colours are all paler, and it wants the tufts of feathers growing from each side the lower mandible, so conspicuous in the male bird. The down next the body on this and our other native species of **BUSTARD**, is of a beautiful light rose colour with white points, so that unless the feathers are disturbed it appears of an uniform white colour ; the down is extremely thick and close.

This noble bird, which is the most bulky of all our land birds, is furnished with a pouch of considerable capacity, in which it is supposed to convey water to the female and young ; in the specimen our figure was coloured from, the pouch was found capable of containing rather more than two quarts of water ; its size is variously described, some authors stating it to be sufficiently large to contain seven quarts ; others as many pints ; this appendage in all probability varies with the size of the bird ; ours only weighed twenty-two pounds and a half ; others are described as weighing thirty pounds. The entrance to this pouch is immediately under the tongue.

The enclosing and cultivating those extensive downs and heaths in various parts of Great Britain, on which formerly this noble species was seen in large flocks, threatens, within a few years, to extirpate the **BUSTARD** from this country ;

instead of being met with in flocks of forty or fifty birds, it is a circumstance of rare occurrence that a single individual is now seen.

In the spring of 1814, we saw five birds on the extensive plains between Thetford and Brandon, in Norfolk; from which neighbourhood, in 1819, we received a single egg, which had been found in an extensive warren. In the autumn of 1819, a large male bird was sold in Leadenhall Market for five guineas, which had been surprised by a dog on Newmarket Heath, and in the same year a female was captured, under similar circumstances, on one of the moors in Yorkshire.

Our figure was drawn from a male bird taken alive on Salisbury Plain, in the year 1797, it lived about three years in confinement, and though a female was procured from the Continent she never laid while confined. They devoured turnip, cabbage, and lettuce leaves, also the blades of young corn; during the winter they were fed with grain, which they always preferred when soaked in water, they would likewise devour worms and slugs.

The female deposits her eggs (two in number) in a hole in the ground, without any appearance of nest; and she sits on the eggs about thirty days; the young run about as soon as excluded, but they do not fly for many months. The eggs are of a dull olivaceous brown, with darker and ash coloured spots.

The speed of the BUSTARD is almost equal to that of a

Grayhound ; it is extremely shy, and unless by surprise, it is almost impossible to get within gun-shot of it ; while running the wings are extended slightly from the body, and are kept in continual motion ; on being first roused they go off at a moderate pace, and often turn round to look at their pursuer ; if the party does not appear to notice them they do not run to any great distance, only sufficiently far to be out of danger, but the instant they find they are pursued they use their utmost speed, and have been known to run more than five miles without the slightest pause.

This species is dispersed over the Southern parts of Europe, and the more temperate parts of Africa, and is very abundant in some parts of Spain and Portugal.



Ardea Ciconia.

Published by G. Graves. Dec 1. 1821.

ARDEA CICONIA. WHITE STORK.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Ardea major*.

ARDEA *Ciconia* ; corpore alba, orbitis nudis, remigibus scapularibusque nigris, rostro pedibus cutique sanguineis.

WHITE STORK. Body white ; orbits naked ; quill and scapulas black ; bill, legs, and skin, blood red.

ARDEA CICONIA. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 235. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 2. p. 622. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 679.

CICONIA ALBA. *Bris. Av.* v. 5. p. 365. *Raii Syn.* p. 97.

CICOONE BLANCHE. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 7. p. 253. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 866. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* ed. 2. p. 560.

WHITE STORK. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 455. *Albin,* v. 2. t. 64. *Lath. Syn.* v. 5. p. 47. *Ib. Sup.* 234. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* *Ib. Sup.* *Bewick's Br. Birds,* pt. 2. p. 44. *Gen. Zool.* v. 11. p. 617. pl. 48.

OUR figure of this elegant bird was executed from an unusually fine specimen that was shot in the vicinity of Southampton, in the spring of 1816, and kindly communicated by Edward Barnard, Esq. it had been observed in the neighbourhood for some weeks, but was too wary to suffer any one to approach sufficiently near to shoot it, until the gentleman who was so fortunate as to obtain it fell in with it quite accidentally whilst out with his gun.

It measured from tip to tip of the wings nearly seven feet; from the point of the bill to the tail three feet ten inches; and from the tip of the bill to the heel, four feet two inches; it weighed nearly ten pounds. The sex was not observed. Bill nearly eight inches long, the upper mandible the longest, of a bright red colour; irides dark; the skin immediately surrounding the orbit lighter, with small white specks, like pearls, at regular distances; legs long and coarse; claws short and blunt.

The STORK is common to many parts of Europe, but it rarely visits this country; it feeds on reptiles and amphibiæ, on which account it is held sacred in many countries, where it is provided with boxes to breed in, and its destruction is attended with heavy penalties. Its nest is formed of a large quantity of sticks, placed loosely together; and it lays four or five eggs, larger than those of the Turkey but less than the Common Goose egg; the colour is sullied white, or white with blotches of yellowish buff colour.

In those countries where the STORK abounds, its migrations have long been noticed for their regularity in going and returning. On the approach of Autumn they congregate in immense flocks. Dr. Shaw saw three flights of them leaving Egypt, and passing over Mount Carmel, each half a mile in breadth; and he says, they were three hours in passing over.

Our specimen was observed to rest generally on one leg, in which posture it is said usually to sleep; its actions were much like those of the Common Heron. Its flesh was of a deep blood colour, very offensive in taste and smell.



Ardea Nycticorax.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec 11 85.

ARDEA NYCTICORAX. NIGHT HERON.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *See Ardea Major.*

ARDEA NYCTICORAX, (*Mas*); crista occipites tripenna alba horizontali, dorso nigro; abdomine flavescente.

NIGHT HERON. (*Male.*) Crest on the hind head white, horizontal, of three feathers; back black; belly yellowish.

ARDEA NYCTICORAX, (*Fæm*); capite lævi, fusco; corpore fuscente subtus albo; regimebus primoribus apice maculato alba.

NIGHT HERON. (*Female.*) Head smooth, brown; body brownish, beneath white; first quill feathers with a white spot at the tip.

ARDEA NYCTICORAX. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 235. Gmel. Lin. Syst. v. 2. p. 624. Raii Syn. p. 99. 3. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 678. Bris. Av. v. 5. p. 493. t. 39.*

BOTAURUS NŒVIUS. *Bris. Orn. 5. 462. 31.*

CANCROFAGUS CASTANEUS. *Bris. Orn. 5. 468. 34.*

LE BIHOREAU. *Hist. d'Ois. v. 7. p. 434. Pl. Enl. 758.*

BIHOREAU A MANTEAU NOIRE. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed 2. pt. 2. p. 577.*

ARDEA GRISEA. *Gmel. Lin. p. 625.*

LE HERON GRIS. *Bris. Av. 20. 5. p. 412. t. 36. Pl. Enl. 759.*

NYCTICORAX EUROPOEUS. *Gen. Zool. v. 11. p. 2. p. 609. pl. 47.*

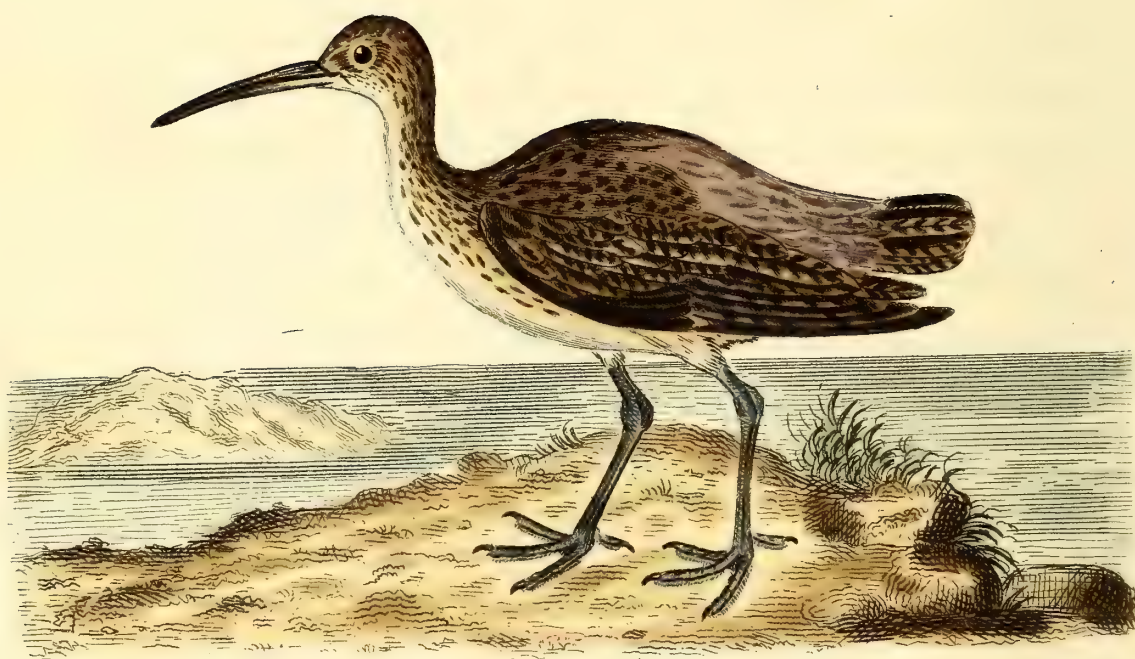
NIGHT HERON. *Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 151. Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 23. Lath. Syn. v. 5. p. 52. Ib. Sup. p. 234. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 53.*

LENGTH about one foot eight or nine inches; bill strong, thick, nearly four inches in length; irides red

orange; lore and orbits greenish olive; crown of the head black, with green reflections; crest arising from the back of the head, consisting of three white slender feathers, with dusky tips; legs coarse and strong; middle claw serrated. In the female the crest is wanting, and it otherwise differs so considerably from the male; that we purpose giving a figure of it in a future volume.

Though common to various parts of Europe, from Spain to Russia, and likewise in America, the NIGHT HERON is among the rarest visitants to the British Islands, but very few instances occur of its being met with in Great Britain. It has the general habits of the Heron tribe, frequenting the borders of rivers and lakes, and feeding on fish, amphibeæ, and worms. Its cry is loud and harsh, and has been compared to that of the Raven, from whence its common name, but why it should be designated the *Night Heron* or *Raven* we are at loss to guess, as the uttering of its note during the night time is not confined to this, but prevails generally with the Ardea family, and most particularly with the Common Bittern,

According to Latham, it builds in trees or among rocks, and lays three or four white eggs.



Numenius Phaeopus.

Pub. by G. Graves, Walworth Dec. 1822.

NUMENIUS PHŒOPUS.

WHIMBREL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Numenius Arquata*.

NUMENIUS *Phæopus*, rostro nigro pedibus cœrulescentibus, maculis dorsalibus fuscis rhomboidalibus, uropygio albo.

WHIMBREL. Bill black, legs blueish, back with rhomboid brown spots, rump white.

NUMENIUS PHŒOPUS. *Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 711.*

NUMENIUS MINOR. *Brisson Av. v. 5. p. 317. t. 27. fig. 1.*

SCOLOPAX PHŒOPUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 243. Gmel. Lin. Syst. v. 2. p. 657.*

ARQUATA MINOR. *Raii Syn. Av. p. 103. Will. Orn. p. 217.*

PHŒOPUS ALTERA, VEL ARQUATA MINOR. *Gesner Av. 499.*

LE PETIT COURLIS, OU LE COURLIEU. *Buffon Hist. d'Ois. v. 8. p. 27.*

COURLIS CORLIEU. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. pt. 2. p. 604.*

WHIMBREL. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 36. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 462. Edward's Birds, t. 307. Lath. Syn. v. 5. p. 123. Lewin's Br. Birds, v. 4. t. 154. Don. Br. Birds, v. 3. t. 72. Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 65.*

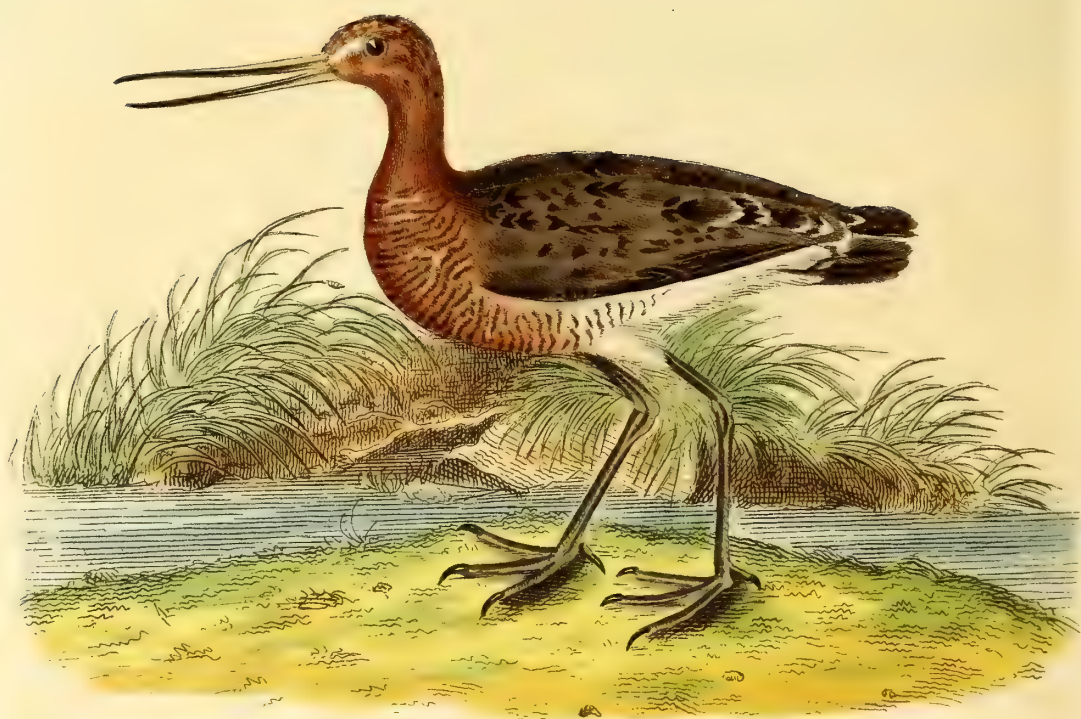
LENGTH about seventeen or eighteen inches, and it weighs twelve to fourteen ounces; bill about two inches

and a half long, slender, and curving; irides dark; legs and feet long and slender. Colour of the sexes alike.

This species resembles the Common Curlew in every respect excepting size; like which it is generally met with on the sea coasts, or in the vicinity of extensive waters, feeding on worms, slugs, and the like. The WHIMBREL is less numerous than the Curlew, usually associating in small flocks; its cry is not so loud as that of the other species, nor so frequently heard; its flight is more rapid, but not so long continued.

On many parts of our coasts it is met with during the autumn and winter, but is supposed to return northward to breed. It is often sent to the London markets with other wild fowl, from the fenny countries, where it is sold under the name of Jack Curlew. Its flesh, like that of the Curlew, is variously flavoured, according to the situation it frequents, and the food it consumes; those from the sea coasts being often rank and fishy, whilst those from inland places are well flavoured. We have met with varieties in the markets almost plain coloured, and in one instance nearly white.

May be easily tamed, and will destroy worms, slugs, and insects, when suffered to be abroad in a garden; and though its bill is slender it readily devours the garden snail entire.



Scolopax Lapponica.

Pub. by G. Greaves Sep. 1825.

SCOLOPAX LAPPONICA.

RED GODWIT.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *S. rusticola*.

SCOLOPAX *lapponica* ; rostro flavescente, pedibus nigris, subtus tota rufo ferruginea.

RED GODWIT ; Bill yellowish, legs black, body beneath ferruginous.

SCALOPAX LAPPONICA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 246. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 667. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 718.*

LIMOSA RUFA. *Briss. Av. v. 5. p. 281. t. 25. f. 1.*

BARGE ROUSSE. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 7. p. 504. Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 668.*

RED GODWIT. *Br. Zool. Svo. ed. v. 2. p. 51. pl. 12. Arct. Zool. 372. Lath. Syn. v. 5. p. 142. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 85.*

THIS bird measures about eighteen inches in length, and weighs from ten to thirteen ounces. Bill nearly four inches in length, slightly inclining upwards, slender, the tip roughened like a file ; eyes dark hazel ; legs four inches in length ; thighs bare a considerable space above the knees ; toes long and slender.

The RED GODWIT is subject to considerable variety in its plumage, some specimens being nearly destitute of the ferruginous colour on the neck and breast, others having the back ash colour, and the bars on the breast wanting ; the white or cream colour of the upper tail coverts, and rump,

seem a pretty constant character. This bird is rather larger than the common GODWIT, and is of much rarer occurrence.

Our specimen was painted from a fine specimen purchased at a poulterer's in Leadenhall Market, where it had been sent with other fen birds from the fens of Ely. The only specimen we have been so fortunate as to meet with alive we shot on Riegate Heath, Surrey; where it was feeding in company with Lapwings and Redshanks. It runs with great speed, and is extremely active and lively; its food is worms, slugs and insects; in the stomach of this specimen were several marine shells entire; this bird was killed in the month of November, 1816. We are unacquainted with the nest and eggs.



TRINGA PUGNAX.

RUFF.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill straight, slender, not exceeding an inch and a half in length.

Nostrils small, linear.

Tongue slender.

Toes divided, or slightly connected at the base by a small membrane; hind toe small.

TRINGA pugnax; rostro pedibusque luteus, rectricibus tribus lateralibus immaculatus, facie papillis granulatis carneis.

RUFF. Bill and legs yellow; three lateral tail feathers without spots; face with flesh coloured granulations.

TRINGA PUGNAX. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 147. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 669. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 725.*

LE COMBATTANT. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 7. p. 521. Ib. Pl. Enl. 305, 306.*

BÉCASSEAU COMBATTANT. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 631.*

YELLOW-LEGGED SANDPIPER. *Mont. Orn. Dict. App.*

TRINGA GRENOVICENSIS. *Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 731.*

GREENWICH SANDPIPER. *Lath. Syn. Sup. p. 249.*

RUFF. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 71. pl. 14. Aret. Zool. v. 2. p. 479. Albin, v. 1. t. 72, 73. Lath. Syn. v. 5. p. 159. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 5. t. 106. Don. Br. Birds, t. 19. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 96.*

EGG. *Ovarium Brit. pt. 1.*

THE RUFF measures from twelve to thirteen inches in length, and about twenty-four from tip to tip of the wings; and varies in weight from five to seven or eight ounces.

Bill an inch and a quarter long, slender, the point compressed, it varying from yellow to deep flesh colour; eyes dark hazel; cheeks, during the breeding season, covered with reddish yellow pimples, which disappear in the month of June, or early in July, and are replaced by feathers; legs slender, generally of a bright sulphur colour, though sometimes of a dusky green. The young males and females differ so materially from the adult male bird, that we purpose giving figures of both, at some future period.

A great peculiarity of manners and form is exhibited in the male of this species: early in the spring, very shortly after its arrival in this country, those beautiful feathers growing out of the neck, and forming an elegant ruff, (from which the species takes its English name) make their appearance; these are different in almost every bird, in some entirely white, or barred and spotted with dark brown, black, or purple; others have these feathers of a deep chestnut colour, either plain or barred; so that they vary *ad infinitum*: from the back of the head are two tufts of feathers, generally of the same colour as the ruff, which are erected or depressed at pleasure; when the bird is irritated, which a very trivial circumstance will readily effect, all these feathers are erected, when the bird assumes a very grotesque appearance.

Early in April the Ruffs arrive principally on the eastern coast of this kingdom, and are then extremely lean and feeble, but recover their flesh and strength in a few days; in a week or ten days after the males have arrived, the females make their appearance; they do not arrive in numbers but individually, or at least it is supposed so, as they are found very sparingly and widely dispersed. In 1816, we were so fortunate as to meet with several parties of both sexes, the latter end of April, near Spalding; and falling in with a person whose business was the capturing these birds for the purpose of fattening for the table, we accompanied him during a whole day in his occupation of Ruff-catching, which is practised much in the manner practised by bird-catchers in general, but instead of the living

birds that are used for the purpose of decoying the wild ones, the Ruff-catcher employs the skins of the Reeve, or female, which are clumsily stuffed, for that purpose ; the nets vary much in size, from fourteen feet to ten or twelve yards in length, and are commonly used singly ; about an hour before day-break we set off, the net was placed on a piece of sloping marshy ground, where the birds had been noticed the previous day ; we then took our station behind a heap of brush-wood, at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and to prevent the birds discovering us by the scent, some lighted turf was constantly placed before us. As soon as the day began to break we heard the piping or whistling note of these birds, and very shortly afterwards some came within the compass of the net, which was immediately pulled, and the produce of the first fall of the net was thirteen males and four females, the latter were immediately liberated, but whether from having been before captured, they did not shew any considerable alarm, nor did they leave the place, so that the next time the net was drawn two of them were retaken ; by seven in the morning the birds that congregated were all captured, or had quitted the place, with the exception of the females, who frequent the same places, and throughout the whole day but nine Ruffs were taken singly, excepting those captured at our first setting out.

On the prisoners being taken out of the baskets, they had several pans of bread and milk mixed with hemp-seed set before them, which they began to devour with as much avidity as if it had been their common food ; during their feeding their quarrelsome disposition became evident, for if one intruded in the slightest degree upon the position taken up by its neighbour, a battle was the inevitable consequence, and all the vigilance shewn by the Game Cock was here displayed ; they seized one another by the ruff-feathers, and then leaping upwards, at each time tore out several feathers ; their heads were bent down and they menaced one another exactly in the way of the fighting Cock ; this disposition to fight was evinced not during their meals only, but

whenever any one ventured upon the spot taken possession of by another bird a battle as regularly ensued.

Previous to the arrival of the females the male birds resort to the places where they purpose taking up their residence, commonly some little elevated spot just raised above the level of the surrounding marsh; on this place, he is continually pacing about, often extending his feathers, not very unlike those uncouth gestures exhibited by the Turkey Cock; and he is continually uttering a feeble inward kind of wail or cry, which is readily understood by the females, who immediately repair to the spots or hills possessed by the males, the consequence of this is a general battle, which is contested with obstinacy, and the victor has frequently to sustain these sorts of contests before his title to the female is acknowledged. These birds are polygamous; but it appears remarkable, the number of males seems to exceed that of the females two or three-fold.

The food of the RUFF is principally worms, insects, and slugs; it will, in default of other food, eat seeds and leaves of grass; but in confinement, bread and milk is readily consumed; when kept penned up for the purpose of fattening, their food is bread and milk, mixed with hemp-seed and sugar.

The female deposits her eggs, four in number, on a few dry leaves or a tuft of grass; she sits about twenty-one days, and the young run about shortly after they are excluded from the shell. These birds run with great speed, and fly, when disturbed, with considerable swiftness: after the breeding season is over they associate with Lapwings and Redshanks, to the latter they bear a strong resemblance when they have lost their ruff. The young do not attain their ruff and full plumage till the second year.

The species is dispersed throughout various parts of the North of Europe, it is said even to Iceland; but, in this country, is very local, being principally found in the fenny parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridge, also in some parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Devonshire.



Charadrius Morinellus.

Pub. by G. Graves Sep^r 1. 1845.

CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS.

DOTTREL.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *C. pluvialis*.

CHARADRIUS *Morinellus*; pectore ferrugineo, fascia superciliarum pectorisque lineari alba, pedibus nigris.

DOTTREL. Breast ferrugineous; band over the eyes and line on the breast white; legs black.

CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 254.*
Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 686. Ind. Orn. v. 2.
p. 746. Raii Syn. p. 111.

PETIT PLUVIER, OU LE GUIGNARD. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.*
v. 8. p. 87. Ib. Pl. Enl. 832.

PLUVIER GUIGNARD. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 537.*

DOTTREL. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 102, pl. 18.*
Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 210. Albin. v. 2. p. 62.
63. Lath. Syn. v. 5 p. 208. Lewin Br.
Birds, v. 5. t. 186. Don. Br. Birds, v. 2.
t. 42. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's
Br. Birds, pt. 1. p. 344.

LENGTH nine inches and a half; breadth nineteen inches; weight from three ounces and a half to five ounces. The female wants the white line on the breast, and that over the eye is mottled; the crown of the head is brown, with a few white feathers; and the whole of the colours are duller than in the other sex. The young birds are of a pale rufous brown on the under parts, and the back, neck, and head are mottled brown; they do not attain their full plumage until the second year.

The DOTTREL arrives in this country about the first week in April, and remains near the coast for nearly three weeks, they then pursue their journey to the Northward. On their arrival they are often so lean and emaciated as not to be able to secrete themselves from danger, and will suffer any one to take them in the hand; but previous to their quitting they become quite plump, and are then shy. They usually pursue the same route in going and returning, and those places that afforded them food on their first arrival are generally visited again about the month of October.

We are informed by Mr. Gough, of Middleshaw, in Westmorland, that this bird breeds on the neighbouring hills. We have been favoured with several eggs from different parts of Scotland, said to belong to this bird, but our friends not accompanying these with the bird, we are under doubts with regard to their identity.

In the month of November, 1817, a gentleman killed five of these birds on Nun-head Hill, Peckham, Surrey: three of them were sent to me as Golden Plovers, one was the male, and the others, birds of the current year. I was so fortunate as to procure the other two, one of which proved the female; in this part of the country they are exceedingly rare, and it is the only instance I remember of their being killed in the neighbourhood.

It is a dull inactive bird, and if plenty of food is laid in its way, the most bungling attempt will hardly fail of enticing it into any lure placed for it.



Gallinula Crex.

Engl. by G. Graves, Dec. 2. 1821.

GALLINULA CREX.

CRAKE GALLINULE, or CORN CRAKE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Gallinula chloropus*.

GALLINULA CREX; corpore supra grisea pennis medio nigricantibus, alis rufo-ferrugineis, subtus albo rufescente.

CRAKE GALLINULE. Body above ferruginous, with a mixture of greyish ash colour, centre of each feather blackish; wings bright ferruginous; beneath reddish white.

GALLINULA CREX. *Lath Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 766.

RALLUS CREX. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 261. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 2. p. 711.

ORTYGOMETRA. *Raii Syn.* p. 58. *Will.* p. 122.

PORPHYRIO RUFESCENS. *Briss.* v. 5. p. 533.

RALE DE GENET, OU ROI DES CAILLES. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 8. p. 146. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 750.

POULE-D'EAU DE GENET. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* ed. 2. p. 686.

CRAKE GALLINULE. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 119. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 412. *Lath. Syn.* v. 5. p. 250. *Lewin Br. Birds,* v. 5. t. 190. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. 5. t. 116. *Mont. Orn. Dict.*

CORN CRAKE. *Bewick's Br. Birds,* pt. 1. p. 308.

LAND RAIL. *Low Fauna Orcadensis,* p. 94.

EGG. *Ovarium Brit.* pt. 2.

THIS species measures nine inches and a half in length, and nearly sixteen in breadth; and weighs from six to eight ounces. The colour of the sexes are alike; but those of the female are rather duller.

It is migratory, arriving in this country from the middle to the end of April, and quitting about the last week in October. It arrives in the Orkneys about two weeks later, but quits earlier. It is not a numerous species, but is dispersed throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and is said to be most abundant in the latter.

The **CRAKE GALLINULE**, or as it is more generally called, the **LAND RAIL**, is a shy solitary bird, confining its haunts entirely to corn fields, or among high grass, and never frequenting marshy places, as is the habit of the two species already figured. Its nest is loosely composed of a few dry leaves and grass, placed among corn or high grass; it lays ten or twelve pale brownish white eggs with rust coloured spots. The young run as soon as excluded, often with parts of the shell adhering to them, they are covered with loose blackish down, and are of a clumsy shapeless make.

In the spring this bird may be heard mostly towards the dusk of evening uttering its craking call, which is readily imitated by drawing the fingers along the teeth of a comb, and by this stratagem they are often decoyed under nets, placed for the purpose of their capture. One we kept in a garden for some months became very tame, and readily associated and fed with the poultry; it was continually on the search for slugs and worms, of the former it devoured amazing numbers.

The **CORN CRAKE** runs with great swiftness through the grass or corn, and is with difficulty roused to take wing; it flies heavily, with its legs hanging down in an awkward manner.

Provincial names: Corn Crake, Daker Hen, Land Hen, Land Rail, Crek or Craker, Bean Crake, Corn Drake.





Podiceps cristatus.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec 1. 1821.

PODICEPS CRISTATUS.

CRESTED GREBE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill straight, pointed.

Nostrils linear.

Tongue slightly cleft.

Skin surrounding the eyes bare.

Legs placed far behind, compressed sideways, the hind part edged with a double row of serratures.

Toes surrounded with an entire membrane.

Tail wanting.

PODICEPS cristatus; corpore fuscus, subtus albus, capite rufo tumido, collari nigro, remigibus secundaris albis.

CRESTED GREBE. Body brown, beneath white; head rufous, (appearing swollen); collar black; secondary quill feathers white.

PODICEPS CRISTATUS. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 780.

COLYMBUS CRISTATUS. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 222. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 2. p. 589.

COLYMBUS MAJOR, CRISTATUS ET CORNUTUS. *Raii Syn.* p. 124.

COLYMBUS CORNUTUS. *Briss.* v. 6. p. 45.

GREATER CRESTED AND HORNED DUCKER. *Will. Ang.* p. 340.

LE GREBE CORNU. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 8. p. 235. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 400.

GREBE HUPPE. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* ed. 2. p. 716.

CRESTED GREBE. *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 130. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 498. *Lath. Syn.* v. 5. p. 281. *Lewin Br. Birds,* v. 5. t. 106. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. 3. t. 68. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds,* pt. 2. p. 136.

COLYMBUS URINATOR. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 223. Gmel.*
Syst. v. 2. p. 368.

TIPPET GREBE. *Br. Zool. pr. ed. v. 2. p. 222. Lath.*
Syn. v. 5. p. 283. Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2.
p. 134. Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br.
Birds, pt. 2. p. 138.

THE male of this species weighs from two pounds and a half to three pounds; is nearly two feet in length, and about thirty-two inches in breadth. Bill nearly three inches long, strong and sharp pointed, in the spring it is of a deep flesh colour, but becomes darker as the year advances; irides and lores bright scarlet; legs thin, in some dusky, in others green. The female weighs less than two pounds; length twenty-one inches; it has scarcely any of the crest-like feathers, and the colours are much lighter than in the male bird. Both sexes are subject to very considerable diversity in depth and disposition of colour. The young males do not attain the full plumage for several years, and in the intermediate stages have been considered, by many writers, as a distinct species, and as such described under the name of Tippet Grebe, *Colymbus urinator* of Linnæus.

On extensive waters that communicate with the ocean, and more particularly near their confluence, this species is oftentimes very abundant. In the fenny parts of Lincoln and Cambridgeshires, and on the extensive broads, (as they are termed) in Norfolk and Suffolk, they are extremely common; we counted twenty-six, at one time, on Filby broad, near Yarmouth; and during severe weather they are often seen in flocks in the vicinity of the Thames.

The nest has been described as floating about with the current, which, most probably, frequently occurs, as the nest is loosely constructed of a large quantity of vegetable matter, as the decaying stalks and leaves of grass, rushes, and other aquatic plants, dry sea weed, and almost any substance of this kind; it is generally placed close at the water's edge, consequently liable to be floated away at any extraordinary rise of the water.

It lays four or five eggs, of a dull opaque white, longer but not so bulky as those of the common Hen; when the contents are removed from the shell it has a beautiful verdigris hue on the inside, if viewed between the eye and the light; this circumstance is common to all the Grebe family we have met with. The eggs are sometimes used for the table, and are considered by some persons as preferable to those of the common Fowl.

The young feed on small fish, aquatic insects and worms, which they are very dexterous in procuring for themselves; the parent birds are very attentive to them, searching out food, and protecting them from danger; but we very much doubt the statement made in British Zoology of their carrying their young on their backs, or under their wings; the more so as these birds swim very deep in the water, but little more than their heads appearing.

The skins of this species is often manufactured into muffs and tippetts; and in many parts of the North of Europe they are prepared and worn next the skin by persons of weak constitutions.

The Grebes are subject to be destroyed by the Moor Buzzard and other species of *Falco*; also numbers are destroyed by the Water Rat. We once observed a Hooded Crow very busily engaged on the banks of the Orwell, and upon going to the spot to ascertain what it was doing, we found it had taken possession of the nest, with four eggs belonging to this bird, two of which it had broken, and eaten the contents of the shells; on examining the remaining two, we found the chicks completely formed, and within a day or two of being hatched.

Provincial names : Cargoose, Gaunt, Loon.



Podiceps cornutus.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

PODICEPS CORNUTUS.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Podiceps cristatus*.

PODICEPS cornutus; capite cristatus, collo subtus castaneo, capite colloque supremo nigro-virescentibus, fasciculo pone oculos aurantio rufescente.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE. Head crested; beneath deep chesnut colour; head and upper part of the neck greenish black; tuft of feathers surrounding the eyes reddish orange.

PODICEPS CORNUTUS. β . *Lath Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 783.

COLYMBUS CORNUTUS. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 1. p. 591.

COLYMBUS, SIVE *PODICEPS MINOR*. *Raii Syn.* p. 190.

COLYMBUS CORNUTUS MINOR. *Briss. Orn.* v. 6. p. 50.

LE PETIT GREBE CORNU. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 8. p. 237.

LE GRÈBE ESCLAVONIE. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 404.

HORNED GREBE. *Lath. Syn.* v. 5. p. 288. var. A.

EARED OR HORNED DOBCHICK. *Edward's Birds*, t. 145.

GRÈBE CORNU OU ESCLAVON. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* ed. 2. p. 721.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup.* *Br. Zool.* 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 141.

THIS elegant bird has been confounded with the Eared Grebe, *P. auritus*, with which it has a near affinity; it is the the scarcest of the two species, and appears to be but imperfectly known to most of the authors who have noticed it. In the Supplement to Mr. Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary, he has been at considerable pains to point out those characters by which this is to be discriminated from the *auritus*. In the Eared Grebe the tuft of feathers on the sides of the head are of one length, and grow from a broad base behind the eyes; whilst in this species they increase gradually in length from the base of the bill, and instead of inclining backward, as in other species, they stand

erect like ears. In [the form of the bill there is a considerable difference; in the SCLAVONIAN GREBE both mandibles taper gradually to the point, and are straight; but in the other the upper mandible only is straight, and the lower one inclines upwards to form the point. This rather exceeds the *auritus* in size, but individuals differ considerably in size and weight; our specimen, which was taken alive in a meadow, at some distance from water, weighed fourteen ounces and a half, and rather exceeded fourteen inches in length; it was a male bird. A female I received, which was killed on the New River, near Clay Hill, Enfield, Middlesex, was rather less, and the tufts of feathers on the sides of the head were shorter, and not so bright coloured.

Bill an inch long; the base of the under mandible of a light pink colour; the upper mandible, and tip of the lower, dusky; bare skin round the eyes, and irides bright scarlet; legs lead colour, changing to dusky almost as soon as dead.

This bird has the habits and manners common to the other species of this genus: on the water its actions are lively and exceedingly graceful; it is scarcely able to walk, and, from the shortness of its wings, it is not capable of taking long flights; and it is most probable that our specimen had attempted a longer flight than it was able to perform, and becoming fatigued was obliged to rest, when it was taken. Its movements and gestures whilst confined were quite ludicrous; it was not so shy as might be expected, but it seemed to be scarcely able to support itself on its feet, without considerable difficulty, and was continually tumbling over in its attempts to walk. On a pan of water being placed before it, the bird immediately scrambled towards it, and seemed to experience much pleasure in throwing the water over itself; it was fed for a few days on small fish and worms; but growing restless and uneasy, we gave it the range of a large piece of water; but whether it escaped or perished we were unable to learn, as it was not seen afterwards.

We are unacquainted with the nest and eggs.



Podiceps auritus

Pub. by G. Graves Dec. 1. 1821.

PODICEPS AURITUS.

EARED GREBE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *P. cristatus*.

PODICEPS *Auritus*; fusco nigricans, subtus albus, capito nigro, auritus cristato ferrugineis.

EARED GREBE. Body blackish brown, beneath white, head black, ear-like feathers ferruginous.

PODICEPS AURITUS. *Latham Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 381.*

COLYMBUS AURITUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 222. Gmel. Lin. Syst. v. 2. p. 590.*

LE PETIT GREBE HUPPÉ. *Hist. d'Ois. v. 8. p. 235.*

LA GREBE A OREILLES. *Brisson Av. v. 6. p. 54.*

GRÈBE OREILLARD. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed. 2. pt. 2. p. 725.*

EARED DOBCHICK. *Edward's Av. t. 96. fig. 2.*

EARED GREBE. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 135. pl. xxiv. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 499. Lath. Syn. v. 5. p. 285. Lewin Br. Birds, 5. t. 107. Don. Br. Birds, v. 2. t. 29. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. & Plate. Bewick Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 139.*

THE length of this species is about one foot, breadth twenty-two inches. Bill slightly inclining upwards at the point, lore and irides bright scarlet; feathers of the head, soft and thickly set, so as to give it an appearance of bulk greater than it really possesses; feathers behind the eyes longer and capable of being erected in tufts, at the pleasure of the bird; it is from these feathers that the species has

acquired the specific name of *Auritus*, or Eared. The general disposition of colours is as represented in the annexed figure, but they vary in intensity in different individuals; legs slender and black. Excepting the ear-like feathers being shorter and less bright, the female resembles the male in colour.

Our figure was executed from a fine male bird, which with the female were shot on the coast of Essex, in the month of March. The species is but rarely seen, and with us is one of the scarcest of the genus. We have observed it on some of the extensive broads near Yarmouth in April, and received a fine living specimen, which was caught in a net in the river Yare, in May 1820. It is supposed to breed in the fens of Lincoln and Cambridgeshires, as also in Romney Marsh, Kent.

Its food is fish and aquatic plants. The nest is very bulky, and is composed of grass and rush leaves, usually interwoven with some tall water plant, for the purpose of keeping it stationary; but this expedient often fails, and the nest has been observed floating about with the bird in it: the eggs are of a dull white, four or five in number; but when the contents of the shell have been removed, is (as is the case with all the other species of Grebe we have had an opportunity of examining) of a bright green colour in the inside, when held up against the light.



Colymbus glacialis.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821

COLYMBUS GLACIALIS.

NORTHERN DIVER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill strong, straight, pointed ; edges of both mandibles inclining inwards, the upper mandible somewhat projecting ; nostrils linear.

Tongue long, pointed, serrated on the sides near the root.

Legs thin, compressed sideways.

Toes four, the outer one longest ; the hind toe connected to the inner one by a small membrane.

Tail short, consisting of twenty or more feathers.

COLYMBUS *Glacialis* ; capite colloque nigro-violaceo, facio gulæ cervicisque alba interrupta.

NORTHERN DIVER. Head and neck violet-black, chin and upper part of the neck with a white interrupted band

COLYMBUS GLACIALIS. *Lin. Syst.* 1. p. 221. *Gmel. Syst.* 2. p. 558. *Ind. Orn.* 2. p. 799.

COLYMBUS MAXIMUS CANDATUS. *Raii Syn.* p. 125.

COLYMBUS MAXIMUS STELLATUS NOSTRAS. *Sib. Scot.* 20. tab. 15.

MERGUS MAJOR NÆVIUS. *Briss. Av.* v. 6. p. 120. 6. t. 11. f. 2.

L'IMBRIM OU GRAND PLONGEON. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 8. p. 258, t. 22.

PLONGEON IMBRIM. *Temm. Man. Orn. ed.* 2. p. 910.

GREATEST SPECKLED DIVER OR LOON. *Will. Orn.* p. 342.

NORTHERN DIVER. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 165.*
pl. 29. Arct. Zool. 439. Lath. Syn, v. 6.
p. 337. Don. Br. Birds, v. 3. t. 58.
Mont. Orn. Dict.—Sup. Bewick's Br.
Birds, pt. 2. p. 168. Fauna Orcadensis,
p. 108.

EGG. *Ovarium Brit, pt. 2.*

THIS species varies considerably in size and weight ; our specimen measured from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail three feet five inches, and four feet three inches from tip to tip of the wings, and it weighed rather more than nine pounds.

Bill strong, pointed, compressed ; irides golden yellow ; neck and head deep black with violet and green reflections ; legs flat, toes long, with broad webs. The colours of the female are less intense, otherwise they correspond with the other sex.

This, which is the largest species of Diver, principally confines its visits to the Northern parts of Great Britain, and, excepting in very severe weather, rarely appear Southward. In the winter of 1813-14, during the intense frost, two fine birds of this species were taken alive in the Thames, below Woolwich, which were kept in confinement for some months, they eagerly devoured most kinds of fish or offal ; at the approach of spring they began to shew great uneasiness in their confinement, though they had the range of an extensive piece of water, from whence they ultimately

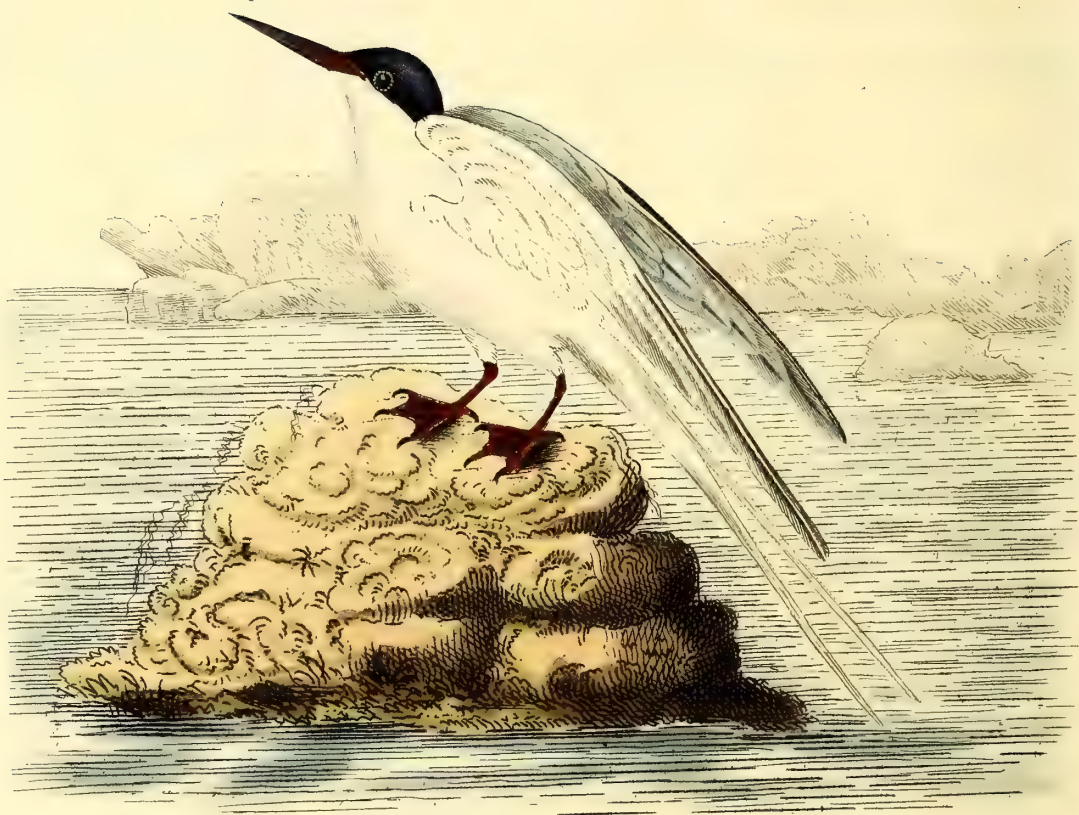
escaped in the month of April, and though from the formation of their legs they are incapable of walking, and the construction of their wings does not enable them to fly, they contrived to drag, or rather push themselves forward, so as to reach the river; the distance from it to the pond where they were confined, was several hundred yards; that they made their escape that way we have no doubt, as two birds resembling them in colour were seen on the river in that neighbourhood for several days after these had left their confinement, and though repeatedly shot at, they constantly escaped by diving.

On the water these birds are all life and activity, being constantly diving or fluttering about in the pursuit of fish, or of one another, but on land they lose all their activity, either standing perfectly erect as in our figure, or dragging themselves along on their bellies much in the manner of a seal. The quantity of fish this bird will consume is astonishing, the two above referred to devoured a bushel of sprats in less than twenty-four hours.

This species but rarely breeds in Great Britain, a few are said occasionally to be found during the breeding season in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Our specimen was shot in the month of March 1815, in the Firth of Forth, and though badly wounded survived its arrival in London; the irides were, as represented in the accompanying plate, of a most brilliant gold colour, though described by authors as purple.

In the Northern parts of Europe where these birds abound, their skins are dried and converted into various articles of apparel. We received a very well made waistcoat from a sailor who brought it from Archangel, and also a muff which was obtained at some port in Norway, both made of the skins of this bird. It rarely approaches the shore, and is often met with by fishermen many leagues from land, where it occasionally is captured by getting entangled in the nets whilst in pursuit of fish.

On dissecting our specimen we found various small shells in the stomach.



Sterna rosea.

Published by G. Graves. Dec 1. 1821.

STERNA ROSEA.

ROSEATE TERN.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *See S. Boisi.*

STERNA *Rosea*, corpore rosea, dorso cinerea, cauda
forficata, alba

ROSEATE TERN. Body beneath rosy, back cinereous,
tail forked, white.

STERNA DOUGALLII. *Sup. Mont. Orn. Dict.*

HIRONDELLE-DE-MER DOUGALL. *Temm. Man. Orn.*
ed. 2. pt. 2. p. 758.

FOR the discovery of this elegant addition to our native birds, we are indebted to our highly respected friend the late Dr. P. McDougall, of Glasgow, in compliment to whom the late Mr. Montagu gave to the species the name of *Dougallii*, which we would willingly have retained, had there been no specific name by which the species might be immediately identified; but as this fashionable method of nomenclature, (however complimentary) does not tend to the illustration of the science, particularly as specifically applied, we have ventured to alter the specific name to that of *Rosea*, which will readily distinguish it from all the British, as well as every known species of Tern.

Dr. McDougall in communicating this species, accompanied it with the annexed drawing, executed under his

immediate inspection from a living bird, and at the same time transmitted us the following interesting particulars.

“The weight of the species is about four ounces; length sixteen inches; breadth, from tip to tip of the wings, twenty-four inches; irides dark; bill one inch and three-quarters long, the base bright orange, the other parts of the bill shining black; feet and legs slender, of the same tint as the base of the bill, which colour is quite lost in preserving.

It differs from the Common Tern in the great length of the central tail feathers compared with the wings; also in the colour of the tail, (which in this is unsullied white), and the breast which is of a fine rose colour; but the colour of the breast is exceedingly fugacious.”

In a subsequent letter, Dr. McDougall says, “since my last to you, I have had an opportunity to investigate the manners of the new Tern I sent you, and find them to be very similar to those of the Common Tern. The difference in appearance is striking and characteristic: when the sun shines powerfully, the roseate colour of the breast may be seen at a great distance; this circumstance, together with the peculiar elegance of motion and the great length of tail, at once distinguish this bird from all the others of the same genus. The *Sterna Hirundo* is a very noisy bird, and when any one approaches its abode, thousands assemble over head, screaming *Pirr, Pirr*, which is the name given them by the fishers on our coasts.

The Roseate Tern is much shyer and flies more loftily, and so far as I have been able to observe, has never emitted any kind of cry, though some gentlemen with me thought they once or twice heard a feeble whistling, which they ascribed to the new Tern.

This species resorts to two small rocky islands in Milford Bay, in the Firth of Clyde, called Cumber Islands; they appear more attached to their place of nidification than the Common Tern, with which they associate; we every day saw numbers of the latter fishing at a great distance from the rocks on which they build, but never once the Roseate Tern till we came near or landed upon the rocks.

I have ascertained male and female, by dissection when in full plumage, in the month of July; in the *Ovarium* of the females were observed shrunk capsules, shewing they had lately parted with eggs.

With regard to the eggs I cannot speak with certainty, but they must be very like those of the common kind, as among thousands there was no marked difference. The eggs are sometimes disposed, apparently without care, on the short grass; at other places a slight excavation is seen, with a few dry straws. I know nothing of the young, as my visits were limited as to time."

The Doctor further remarks, that the figure in the Supplement to Colonel Montagu's Dictionary was taken from a specimen, which was wounded in the neck, and, that

in consequence, the bird was placed in an unnatural position, to hide the defect.

To the above particulars we have nothing to add, as our worthy friend fell a sacrifice in the prime of life, in the humane attentions to his professional duties, a few weeks after the receipt of the foregoing particulars.





Procellaria glacialis.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.

PROCELLARIA GLACIALIS.

FULMAR PETREL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill strong, strait, hooked at the tip.

Nostrils situated in a tube, placed on the upper mandible.

Toes three, webbed.

Legs furnished with a spur in lieu of a back toe.

PROCELLARIA *glacialis* ; albicans, dorso canescente, rostro pedibusque flavicantibus.

FULMAR PETREL. Body whitish, back grey white ; bill and feet pale yellow.

PROCELLARIA GLACIALIS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 213.*
Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 562. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 823.

FULMAR. *Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda, p. 55 to 58.*

LE PÉTREL FULMAR. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 9. p. 325.*

PÉTREL DE L'ÎLE DE SAINT KILDA. *Pl. Enl. p. 59.*

PETREL FULMAR. *Temm, Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 802.*

FULMAR PETREL. *Br. Zool. ed. 8vo. v. 2. p. 203.*
pl. 36. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 250. Lewin
Br. Birds, v. 7. p. 258. Mont. Orn. Dict.
Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 218.

THIS species measures seventeen inches in length, thirty-six in breadth, and weighs from twenty to thirty ounces. Bill strong, cultrated and much hooked ; nostrils tubular, contained in a strong truncated sheath ; legs varying from flesh colour to yellow ; webs pale brown.

The FULMAR is confined to the more Northern parts of Great Britain : to the rocky isles off the North of Scotland it resorts in great numbers, and forms a very substantial part of the food of the natives.

In 'Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda,' published in 1698, is a curious account of the manners of this bird, with the purposes to which it is applied by the natives, he says, "the **FULMAR** in bigness equals the Malls of the second rate; its wings very long; a bill two inches long, crooked and prominent at the end, with wide nostrils in the middle of the bill; the upper mandible or jaw hangs over the lower on both sides and point; his feet pale, not very broad, with sharp toes and a back toe. He picks his food out of the backs of live whales, they say he uses sorrel with it, for both are found in its nest; he lays his first egg ordinarily the first, second, or third day of May, which is larger than that of a Solan Goose egg, of a white colour, and very thin, the shell so very tender that it breaks in pieces if the season prove rainy. The inhabitants prefer this, whether young or old, to all other; the old is of a delicate taste, being a mixture of fat and lean; the young is all fat excepting the bones.

When the young **FULMAR** is ready to take wing he being approached ejects a quantity of pure oil out of his bill, and will make sure to hit any thing that attacks him in the face, but the inhabitants take care to prevent this by surprising the fowl behind, having for this purpose a wooden dish fixed to the end of their rods, which they hold before his bill as he spouts out the oil. This oil is of a reddish colour, and the inhabitants put a great value upon it, and use it as a catholicon for diseases."

This bird has many habits and propensities in common with the Gull tribe, it feeds on fish and offal, and lives principally at sea. It forms its nest of sea-weed, in the crevice of a rock, and lays but one egg, which is very large in proportion to the size of the bird.

The inhabitants of the Orkney and Western Islands use the oil for culinary and medicinal purposes, and the bird is used as food. The young are at first of a pale mouse colour, but each year they become lighter, and in old birds the colour is little more than sullied white.





Mergus serrator.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec 1. 1821.

M E R G U S S E R R A T O R .

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

GENERIC CHARACTER. *See Mergus Merganser.*

MERGUS *serrator*; crista dependente, pectore rufescente variegato, collari albo, rectricibus fuscis cinereo variegatis.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. Crest pendent, breast variegated with pale rufous; collar white; tail feathers brown, variegated with ash colour.

MERGUS SERRATOR. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 208. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 546. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 829. Lin. Trans. v. 4. p. 121. tab. 16. f. 1. 2.*

MERGUS CIRRHATUS FUSCUS. *Raii Syn. p. 135.*

LE HARLE HUPPÉ. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 8. p. 273. Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 884.*

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 214. pl. 38. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 466. Lath. Syn. v. 6. p. 423. Ib. Sup. 2. p. 337. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 6. t. 233. Don. Br. Birds, v. 2. t. 38. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 235.*

THIS rare species weighs about two pounds, is twenty-one inches in length, and about thirty-two in breadth. Bill three inches long, nearly round, slender, and finely toothed on the edges; irides red; tail consisting of twenty feathers.

The female is about twenty inches in length, nearly thirty in breadth, and weighs twenty-five ounces. The bill is more slender, the teeth more distant and finer than in the other sex; irides bright red; feet orange red.

The RED-BREASTED MERGANSER is subject to considerable variety of colour in different specimens, and at different

periods of age. During the winter this species resorts to many of the Northern parts of Great Britain, but is rarely met with in the South, now and then an individual is sent up with other wild fowl to the London market; during the last winter we procured three birds, two males and one female, at Leadenhall Market; and we purchased one male bird of a man who was retailing poultry in the streets, and had this and two or three fine Sheldrakes to dispose of as Wild Ducks. The flesh of the MERGANSER was offensive in the highest degree; its colour almost black, and what little fat there was about it, was of a bright reddish gold colour; the trachea corresponded with the figures of Dr. Latham's in the *Linnean Transactions*, v. 4. p. 121. pl. 16. f. 1. 2. with this exception, that the swollen part was nearly equal in size on each side the bronchia.

The immature birds are said to resemble the female for two years; and the young males do not acquire their full plumage till after the third moult. These birds are said to breed in Greenland; and have been observed at Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland in large flocks; the nest is said to be made of dry grass, lined with down from the breast of the bird; the eggs are white, ten to thirteen in number, about the size of those of the common Duck.

It is supposed to breed in some of the Northern parts of Scotland. It feeds on fish, molusca and sea weed; is widely dispersed over the Northern parts of Europe and America.





Mergus serrator. fem.

Pub. by G. Graves. Dec. 1. 1821.

MERGUS SERRATOR, (*Fæmina.*)
FEMALE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

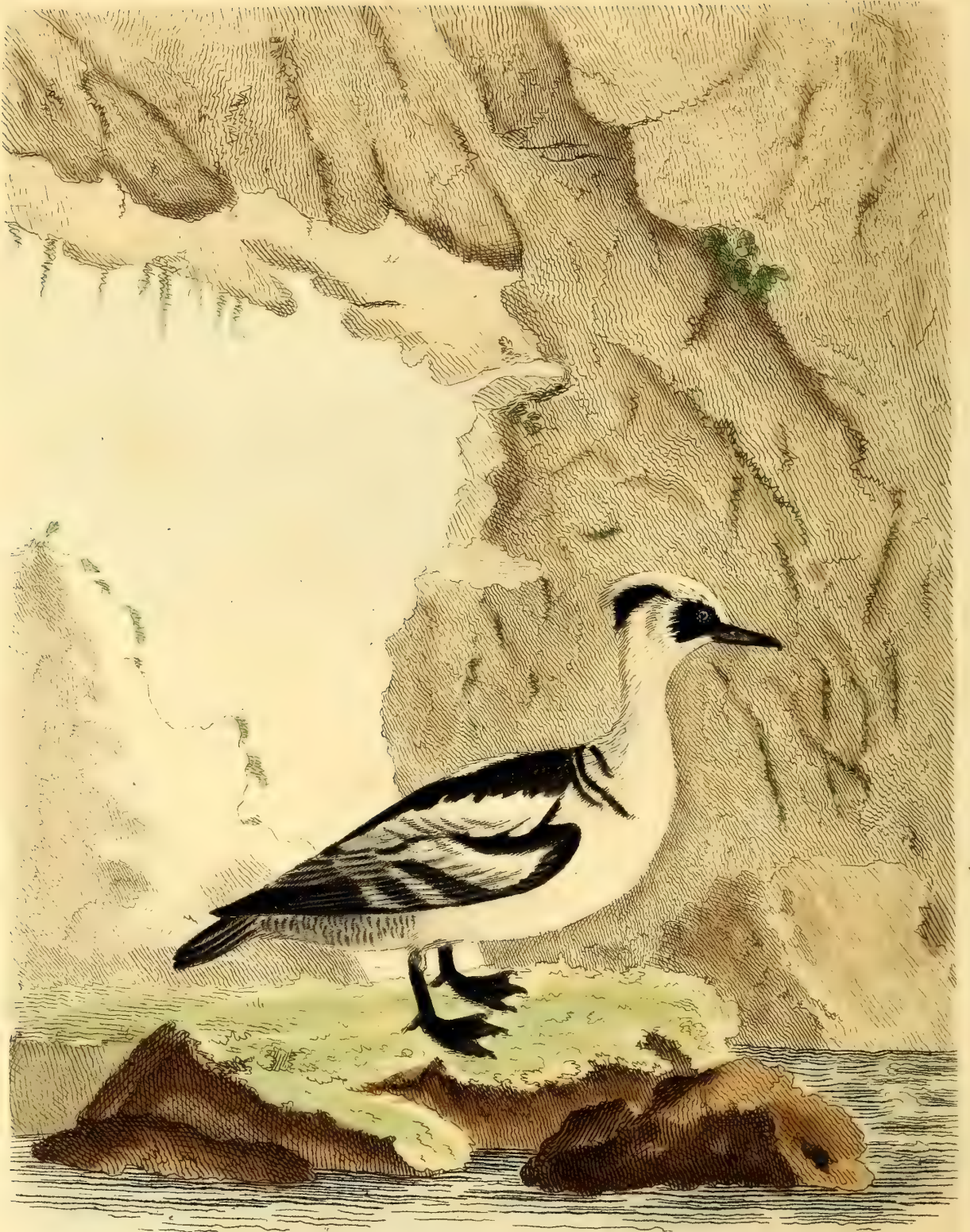
SINCE the foregoing description was printed we have obtained a fine specimen of this bird, from a poulterer in Leadenhall Market, who received it with other wild fowl, from the fens of Ely.

Its weight was twenty-seven ounces ; breadth thirty inches, length twenty inches.

Bill and legs bright scarlet ; irides crimson. The crown of the head deep chesnut ; the whole of the upper parts of the body deep ash colour ; breast cinereous with a few indistinct ferruginous blotches ; exterior quill feathers with white webs on the inner side.

The flesh was dark red, inclining to purple, but was not so offensive, in either taste or smell, as some other specimens have been : the stomach contained fragments of bivalve shells.





Mergus albellus.

Pub. by G. Greaves Sept. 1815.

MERGUS ALBELLUS.

SMEW.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Mergus Merganser*.

MERGUS *albellus* ; crista dependente, occipite nigro, corpore albo, dorso temporibusque nigris, alis variegatis.

SMEW. Crest pendent ; hind head black ; body white ; back and sides of the head black ; wings variegated.

MERGUS ALBELLUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 209. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 547. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 831.*

MERGUS MAJOR CIRRHATUS. *Raii Syn. p. 135.*

LE PETIT HARLE HUPPÉ LA PIETTE. *Hist. d'Ois. v. 8. p. 275. Pl. Enl. 449.*

HARLE PIETTE. *Temm. Mann. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 887.*

SMEW, OR WHITE NUN. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 216. Lath. Syn. v. 6. p. 428. Ib. Sup. p. 271. Ib. Sup. 2. p. 338. Ib. in Lin. Trans. v. 4. p. 124. pl. 16. f. 3. 4. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 6. t. 234. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 238.*

THIS is the most abundant of the MERGUS family that resort to Great Britain, frequenting extensive lakes and rivers during the winter, usually in small flocks of from four to six birds ; they are very shy and extremely difficult to approach, being ever on the alert to take wing or dive, either of which they practice on the slightest alarm. In severe seasons the SMEW has been taken in the nets of fishermen in the Thames ; two males were taken alive in the winter of 1819-20, in Bow Creek ; but though abundantly supplied with food, refused all sustenance, and perished ; they had attained the full adult plumage, but one was without the elegant pendant crest.

The SMEW feeds on fish, molusca, and sea weed : in the

stomach of one of those above-mentioned was an entire muscle-shell, and the remains of some others.

It measures seventeen inches in length, and twenty-seven in breadth; its weight is about twenty-two to twenty-four ounces. Bill two inches long, slender; irides hazel; legs deep lead colour. The female which has been considered as a distinct species, under the appellation of the MINUTE MERGANSER, *Mergus minutus*, forms the subject of the following plate.

MERGUS ALBELLUS. (Fæmina.)
FEMALE SMEW.

FEMALE SMEW. Head and upper part of the neck ferruginous mixed with ash colour; throat and breast white; wing spott white.

MERGUS MINUTUS. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 209. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 548. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 575.*

MERGUS GLACIALIS. *Raii Syn. p. 135.*

RED-HEADED SMEW. *Br. Zool. v. 2. p. 263. ? Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 540. Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 240.*

FEMALE SMEW. *Latham Syn. Sup. 2. p. 338. Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 216.*

THIS is an elegant diminutive bird, scarcely exceeding the Teal in size; it measures about fourteen inches in length, and twenty-two in breadth; and weighs rather less than one pound.

The young males correspond in colour, and have a general resemblance to the adult female, they do not attain their full plumage for several years. This species which has not been known to breed in this country, is supposed to retire to the more Northern parts of Europe and America during the breeding season: we are unacquainted with the nest and eggs.



Mergus albellus (fem)

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.



Anas Bernacla.

Pub by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821.

ANAS BERNICLA.

BRENT GOOSE.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Anas cygnus*. (*ferus*.)

ANAS *Bernicla*; corpore fusca, capite collo pectoreque nigris, collaria alba.

BRENT GOOSE. Body brown; head, neck, and breast black; collar white.

ANAS BERNICLA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 198. Gmel. Syst. v. 2. p. 513. Lath. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 844.*

BRENTA. *Raii Syn. p. 137. Will. p. 275. t. 69.*

LE CRAVANT. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 9. p. 87. Ib. Pl. Enl. 342.*

OIE CRAVANT. *Temminck. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 824.*

BRENT, OR BRAND GOOSE. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 239. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 274. Lath. Syn. v. 6. p. 467. Lewin Br. Birds, v. 7. t. 243. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 277. Low Fauna Orcadensis, p. 136.*

LENGTH thirty inches, breadth nearly four feet; weight about two pounds three quarters. Bill short, compressed; irides dark; legs slender, black. Colour of the sexes alike. In some specimens the white patch or collar is nearly obsolete, in others it forms a complete ring round the neck.

In some seasons this species is met with in various parts of Great Britain, in such numbers as to baffle all attempt at computation; in the winter of 1813-14 they were sent to the London markets in waggons, and boats were loaded entirely with them; and so great was the supply, that they were were retailed at nine pence to one shilling each, and many

hundreds were thrown into the Thames for want of purchasers. One poulterer alone had nearly five thousand forwarded to him in one week.

This species is met with, in the winter, on many parts of our coast, also on our rivers and lakes : like the other species of Goose, it feeds on small fish, insects, grain, and readily devours various kinds of vegetables. It is easily domesticated, and will associate with the domestic species of *Anas*, in the farm-yard, during the winter months, but on the approach of spring (if left at liberty) generally quits this country.

I had a male bird, which by keeping the quill feathers cut, I kept for several years ; its manners were singular ; the bird was constantly in motion, particularly when noticed ; it would come to the hand for food, and was continually ducking its head in a curious manner. Its note or call was a short kind of grunt. Having omitted to cut the quill feathers, after its last moult, it became more shy, and would often fly round the neighbouring fields ; its motions on wing were very graceful ; it would ascend to a very great height, flying in circles, and uttering its call in a loud key ; as the spring advanced these flights became repeated and of longer duration, and ultimately it left us entirely.

A female, which we procured, shewed equal anxiety to leave, and though its wings were cut it managed to fly a few fields distant, where it fell an easy prey to some sportsmen who were out with their guns.

They shewed no disposition to breed during their confinement. Are said to breed with the innumerable flocks of this family that resort to Hudson's Bay, and other of the more Northern parts of the globe, during the summer, and they usually visit this country in November and December.



. *Anas Boschas*. (Var *curvirostra*?)

[illegible]

ANAS BOSCHAS (VAR.) CURVIROSTRA.

HOOKED-BILL DUCK.

HOOK-BILLED DUCK. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Bewick Br.*
Birds, pt. 2. p. 303.

IN size this variety exceeds the Common Mallard, like which it is subject to a great variety in colours; it breeds with the common kinds, and in a few generations the curvature of the bill disappears; it has been taken with other wild fowl in the decoys; our figure was drawn from a specimen sent from a decoy at Spalding, to the London Market.

Except in the Ornithones of the curious, the HOOKED-BILL DUCK is but rarely seen in England, though it is said to be common in Holland and Germany. A pair of these birds kept in a domesticated state, by a friend of the author's, were quite tame; yet they never associated, but for several successive years each bred with the other sex of the Common Duck.



Anas Fuligula.

Pub. by G. Graves Dec. 1. 1821.

ANAS FULIGULA.

TUFTED DUCK.

GENERIC CHARACTER. See *Anas Cygnus*, (*ferus*.)

ANAS Fuligula. Crista dependente, corpore supra nigro, abdomine speculoque alarum albis.

TUFTED DUCK. Crest pendant, body above black, beneath and the wing spot white.

ANAS FULIGULA. *Lin. Syst.* v. 1. p. 207. *Gmel. Syst.* v. 2. p. 543. *Ind. Orn.* v. 2. p. 869.

ANAS CRISTATA. *Raii Syn.* p. 142.

GLAUCION MINUS. *Briss. Orn.* v. 6. p. 411. t. 37. f. 1.

LE MORILLON ET LE PETIT MORILLON. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois.* v. 9. p. 227—231. t. 15. *Ib. Pl. Enl.* 1001.

CANARD MORILLON. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* ed. 2. p. 873.

TUFTED DUCK. *Br. Zool. Soc. ed.* v. 2. p. 249. *Arct. Zool.* v. 2. p. 573. *Albin Br. Birds*, v. 1. t. 95. *Lath. Syn.* v. 6. p. 540. *Ib. Sup.* v. 2. p. 355. *Ib. in Lin. Trans.* v. 4. p. 117. *Lewin Br. Birds*, v. 7. t. 257. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* *Ib. Sup.* *Bewick's Br. Birds*, pt. 2. p. 334.

THIS is a short thick bird, about seventeen inches in length, and weighing from one pound and a half to two pounds. Bill broad at the point, of a deep lead colour, in some birds approaching to black; irides golden yellow;

tail short, composed of fourteen feathers; legs and feet dusky.

The female has no crest, but agrees in its markings with the male; but where the male is black, the female is brown, and it has not the violet reflection so conspicuous in the other sex. The young of both sexes resemble the female, and the males do not acquire their full plumage for several years. They vary considerably in size and weight.

The TUFTED DUCK is extremely shy, and is with difficulty approached; it frequents inland lakes and is sometimes taken with Teal and others of the Duck tribe in our decoys, but from its continually diving is rarely taken in numbers. Some we received alive from a decoy near Maldon, Essex, were exceedingly wild, and survived but a few days: during their confinement, on the approach of any one, they uttered a hissing noise like the Common Goose, and were continually snapping their bills: they have many of the actions of the Teal, but are a far less elegant species.

The flesh is excellent, though it appears from Latham that it is permitted to be eaten in Catholic countries on *maigre* days, perhaps from an erroneous idea that from its diving, and being often met with in salt water, its flesh resembles that of the Scoter.





Anas ferina.

Pub. by G. Graves, Dec. 1. 1821

ANAS FERINA.

RED-HEADED POCHARD or DUN BIRD.

GENERIC CHARACTER See *Anas Cygnus*, (*ferus*.)

ANAS ferina. Corpore cinereo-undulato, capite brunneo, fascia pectorali crisso uropygioque nigro.

RED-HEADED POCHARD. Body cinereous, with waved lines. head reddish brown, wing spot, vent and rump black.

ANAS FERINA. *Lin. Syst. v. 1. p. 203. Gmel. Syst. v. 1. p. 530. Ind. Orn. v. 2. p. 862.*

ANAS FERA FUSCA. *Raii Syn. p. 143.*

PENELOPE. *Bris. Av. v. 6. p. 384. t. 35. f. 1.*

LE CANARD MILOUIN. *Buff. Hist. d'Ois. v. 9. p. 216. Ib. Pl. Enl. 803.*

CANARD MILOUIN. *Temm. Man. d'Orn. ed. 2. p. 868.*

POCHARD, or RED-HEADED WIDGEON. *Br. Zool. 8vo. ed. v. 2. p. 271. Arct. Zool. v. 2. p. 284. Albin Br. Birds, v. 2. t. 98 Lath. Syn. v. 6 p. 523. Ib. Sup. v. 2. p. 354. Lin. Trans. v. 4. p. 116. t. 14. f. 6. Lewin's Br. Birds, v. 7. t. 253. Mont. Orn. Dict. Ib. Sup. Bewick's Br. Birds, pt. 2. p. 320.*

W EIGHT from twenty-four to thirty ounces, length about nineteen and breadth thirty-seven inches.

Bill broad and flattened; irides red; tail consisting of fourteen feathers; feet broad. The female has the markings generally disposed like the male, but the chesnut colour of the head is duller, and the other colours are more blended.

Being the only British Duck with red eyes, these will always detect the bird, though subject to considerable variety in plumage.

The POCHARD or DUN BIRD is frequently caught with other wild fowl in decoys, and from thence is often sent in considerable numbers to the London markets; it is not a little remarkable that in some winters these birds are so rare that scarcely any are seen during the whole winter, and at others they are met with in the greatest profusion, and this circumstance does not appear to be influenced by the greater or lesser degree of cold, as in very mild as well in extremely severe seasons, we have known them to be sent to the markets in great quantities, from places where, perhaps, for several successive years scarcely a bird has been seen.

This species is several years attaining its full plumage, and when in its highest state of adolescence is often much deeper coloured than in our figure. It frequents extensive lakes, rivers, and ponds, is very active in the water, and from its propensity to dive is not a favourite with the proprietors of decoys, as from its restless disposition it is apt to disturb the other fowl; it soon becomes tame in confinement, but we believe has not been known to breed in this country.

Ovarium Britannicum;

BEING

A CORRECT DELINEATION

OF

THE EGGS

OF SUCH

BIRDS

AS ARE NATIVES OF, OR DOMESTICATED IN

Great Britain.

BY

GEORGE GRAVES, F.L.S.

Author of British Ornithology, &c.

LONDON:

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1816.

THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

W. & S. Graves, Printers,
66, Cheapside London.

PREFACE.

THE principal object of the present Publication being detailed in its title, any further explanation may be deemed unnecessary, unless to say that it is the intention of the Author, in a subsequent part of the work, to give a Physiological History of the Eggs, with the progress of incubation, from its commencement till the developement of the young Bird, being the result of experiments instituted for the express purpose of gaining information on this interesting department of Animal Economy.

It will be observed, that in many instances, the individual eggs differ considerably from others of the same species, in such cases there will generally be given more than one figure.

As a large proportion of the Birds resorting occasionally to this country, are not known to breed here, the Author has been under the necessity of depending on the kindness and accuracy of his friends in other countries, from whom he has received valuable communications; but unwilling to figure any species of whose identity he is in doubt, he has not availed himself of these communications in *this part* of the work, as he trusts that future experience will either confirm the present opinion of the identity of each species, or remove the errors that have unavoidably crept into works of this nature

The Author presents the following List of Correspondents, to whom he is under particular obligations, and solicits the continuance of their assistance.

George Cooper, Esq. *Holbeach, Lincolnshire* ;
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 J. Hardy, Esq. *Norwich Hospital* ;
 J. Hitchen, Esq. *Norwich* ;
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 Rev. George Lucas, Esq. *Little Ormsby, Norfolk* ;
 Robert Scales, Esq. *Beacham Well, Norfolk* ;
 — Thirtle, Esq. *Pakefield, Suffolk* ;
 Professor Thouin, *Paris*.
 Mr. Wigg, *Yarmouth* ;
 George Wiltshire, Esq. *Weathersfield, Essex* ;

Should the Eggs of any of the more rare migratory species come under the observation of his friends, their loan for the purpose of drawing, or any information tending to elucidate the history of any species, will be gratefully received ; and such specimens, will be carefully preserved and returned.

Walworth, January 1, 1816.

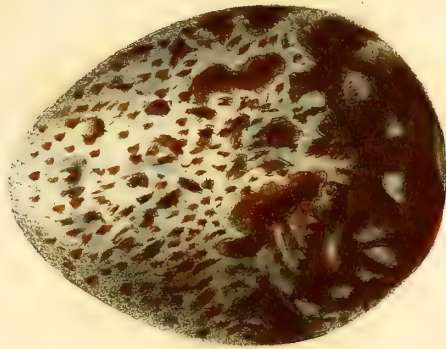
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F. Nisus.

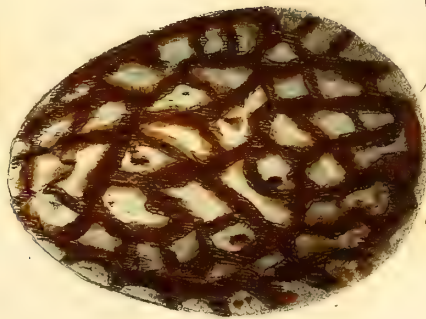


Sparrow Hawk.



F. tinnunculus

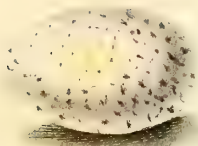
Kestrel



Pub. by G. Graves Decr 11 1825.

W. H. B.

Genus Parus.



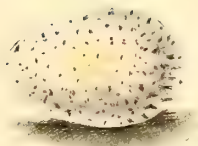
P. major
Great-Titmouse.



P. palustris
Marsh Titmouse.



P. caudatus
Longtailed-Titmouse.

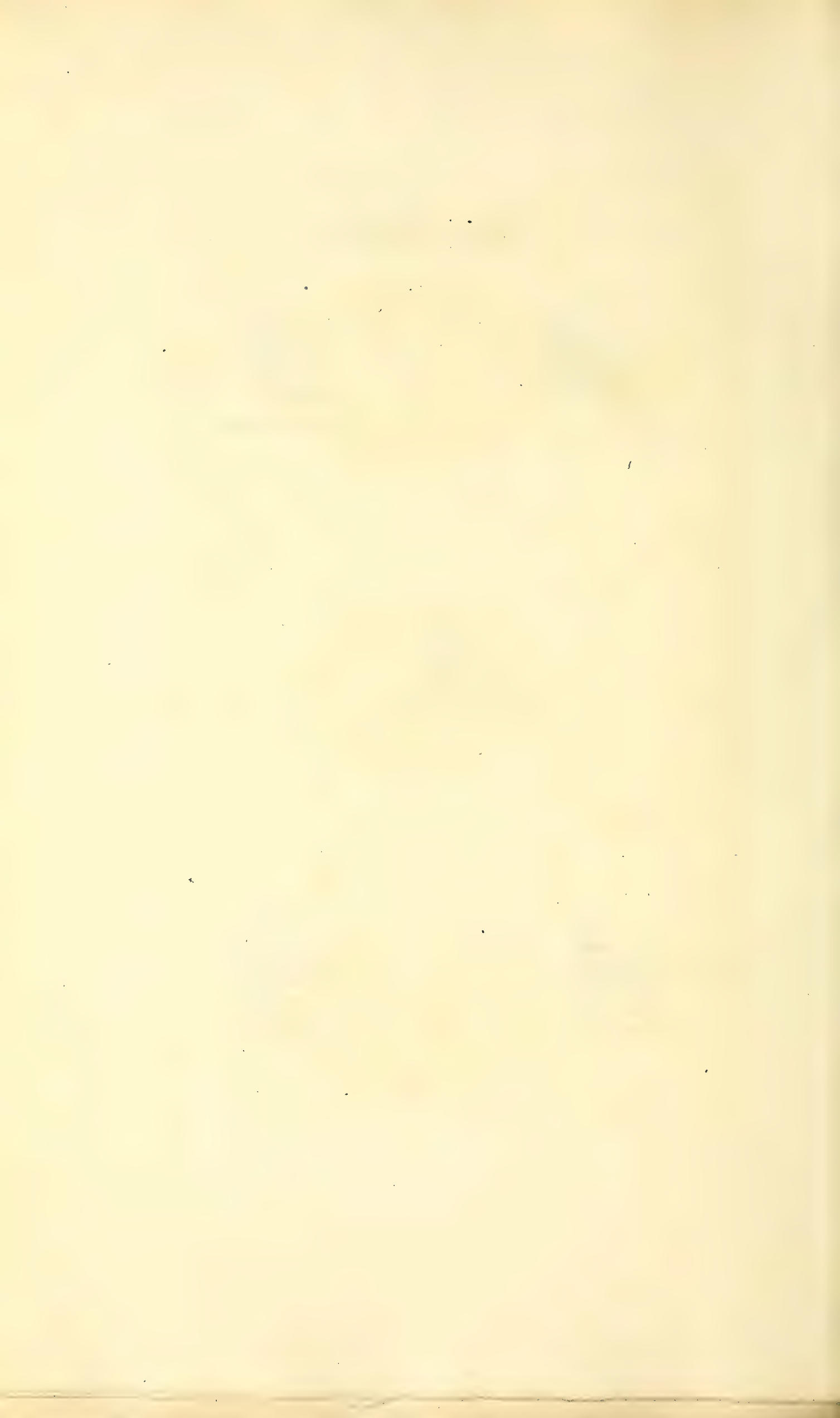


P. ater
Coal-Titmouse.



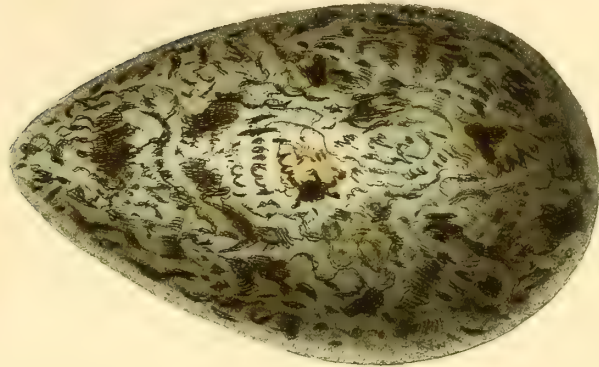
P. Cæruleus
Blue-Titmouse.

Tab. by G. Graves, Nov. 1865.



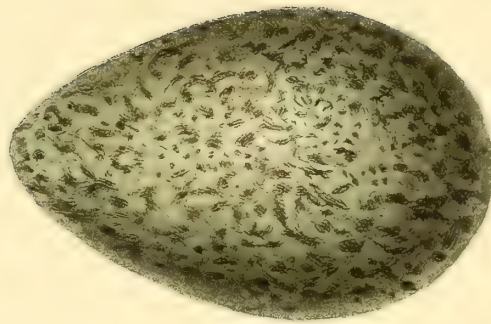
Genus Corvus.

C. Corax.



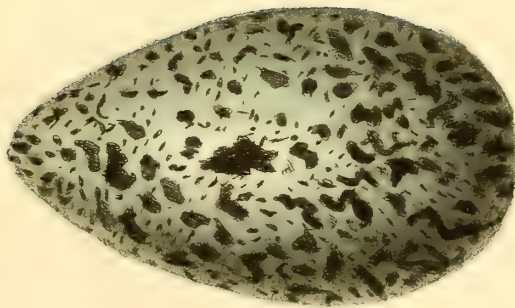
Raven.

C. corone.

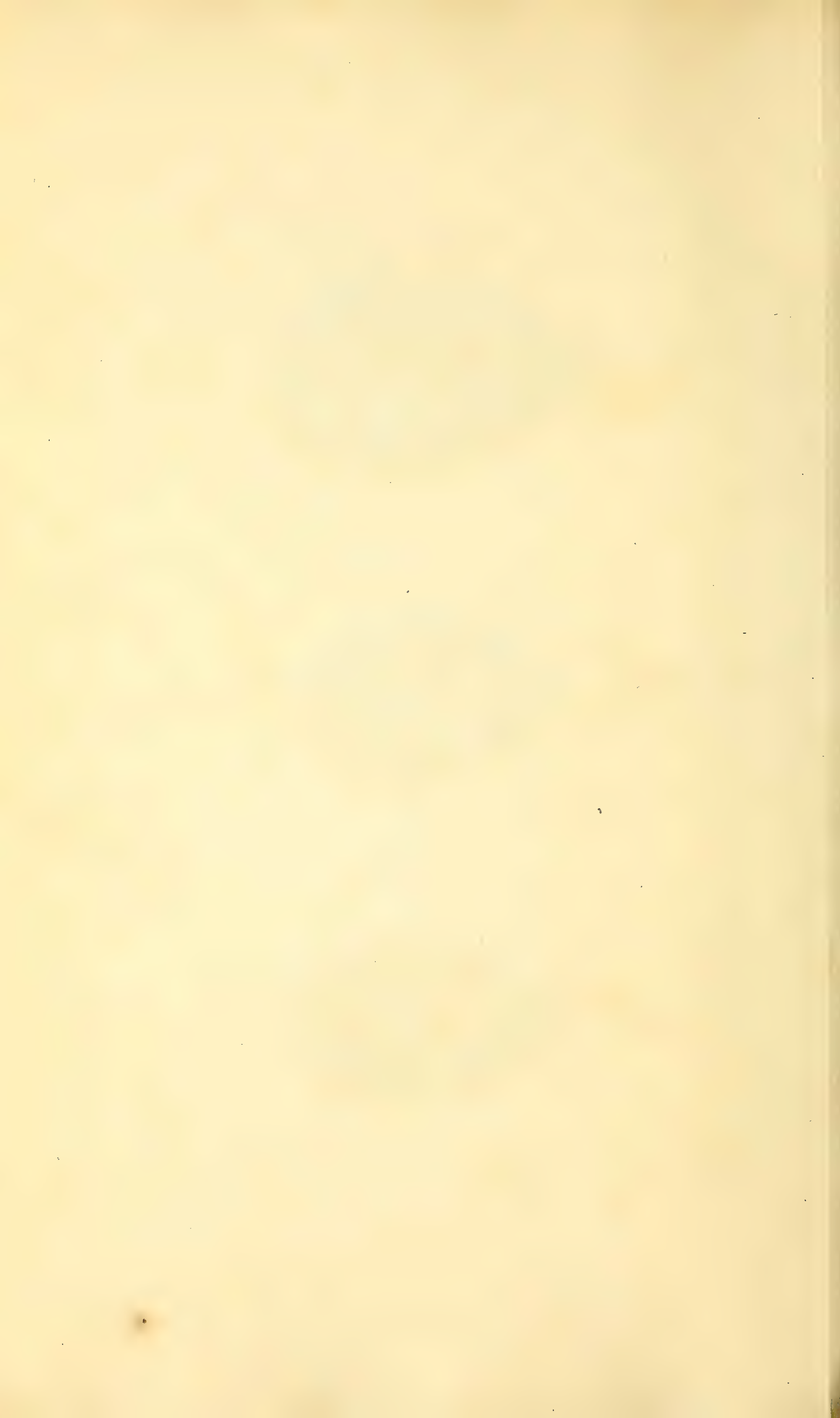


*Carion
Crow.*

C. frugilegus.



Rook.



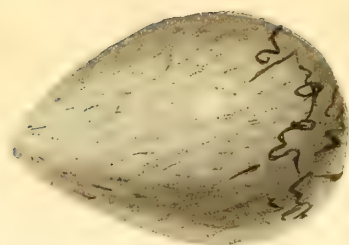
Genus Corvus. Pl. 5.

C. monedula.



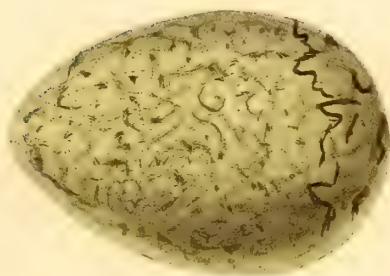
Jackdaw.

C. glandarius.



Jay.

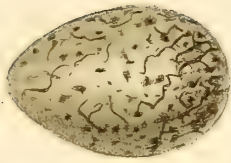
C. pica.



Magpie.



Miscellaneous. Plate 1.



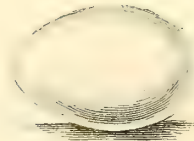
Cuculus canorus.
Cuckoo.



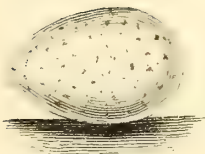
Sturnus vulgaris.
Starling.



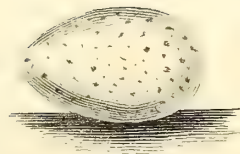
Tyrus torquilla.
Wrenneck.



Alcedo ispida.
Kingfisher.



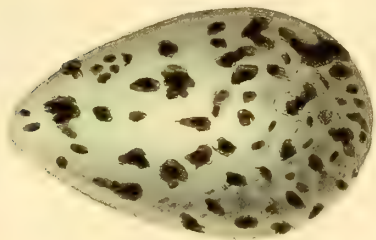
Sitta Europea.
European Nuthatch.



Certhia familiaris.
Creeper.

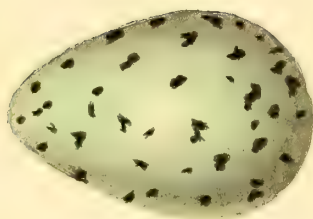
Genus *Turdus*.

T. viscivorus.



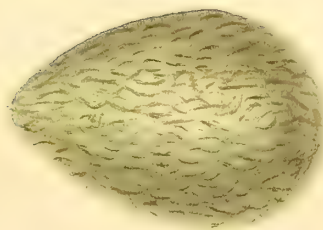
Wispel-Thrush.

T. Musicus.



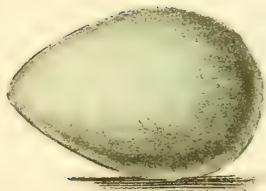
Song Thrush.

T. merula.



Blackbird.

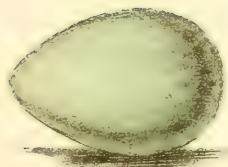
Genus Sylvia. (Motacilla Linn.)



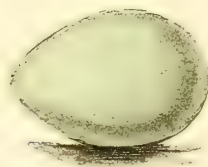
S. Oenanthe.
Wheatear.



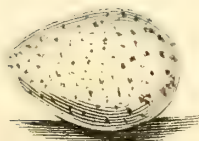
S. rubecula.
Redbreast.



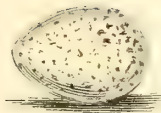
S. rubicola.
Stonechat.



S. rubetra.
Whinchat.



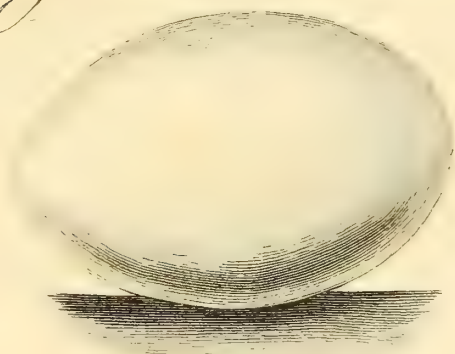
S. troglodytes.
Common Wren.



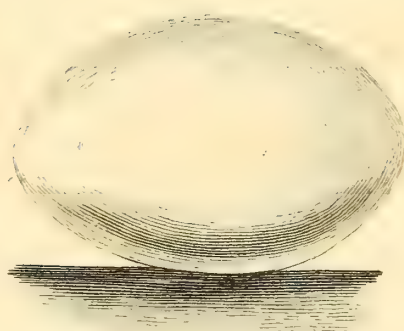
S. regulus.
Golden-crested Wren.



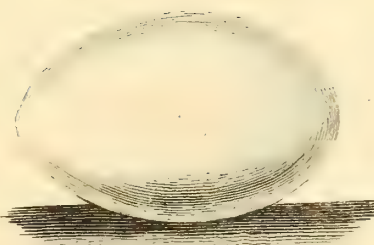
Ring Dove.



Rock Dove.



Turtle Dove.





Genus. Helicogris.



Helicogris
gallina-purpurea.

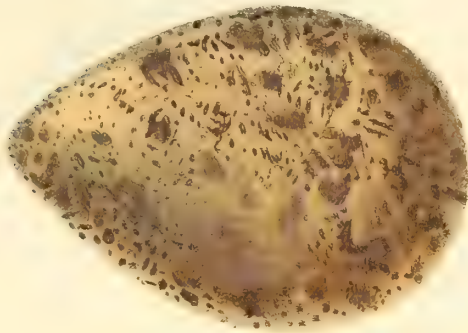
Common
Turkey.





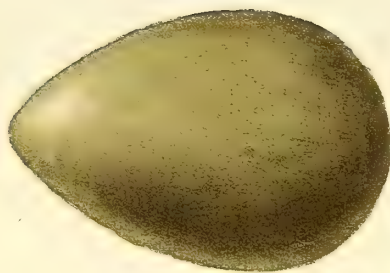
Genus, Perdix.

P. rufa.



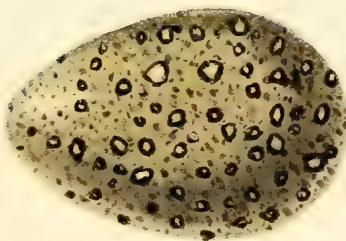
*Red legged
Partridge.*

P. cinerea.



Common Partridge.

P. hortunix.

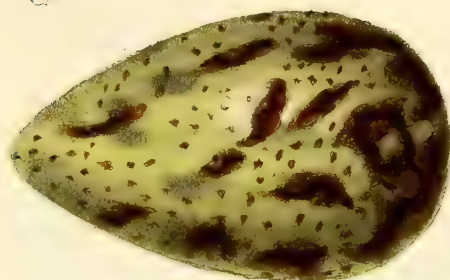


Quail.



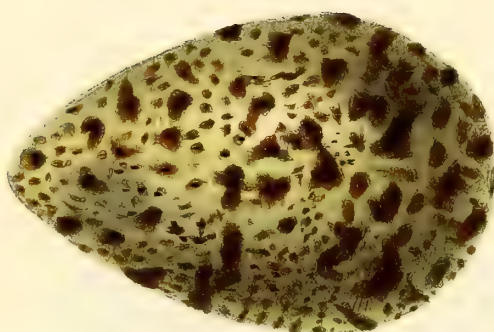
Genus *Scolopax*.

S. Gallinago.



Common Snipe.

S. calidris.



Redshank.

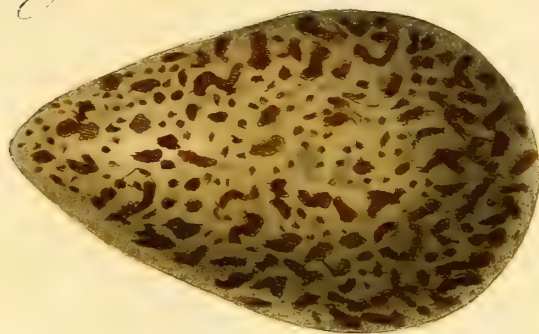
S. agrocephala.



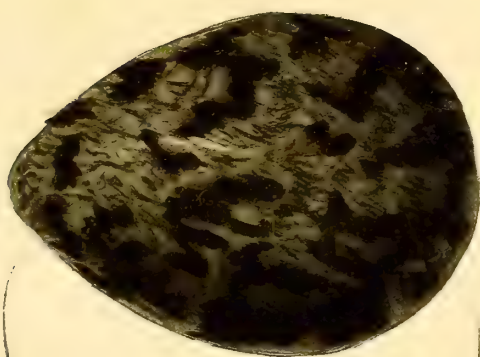
Common Godwit.

Genus Tringa.

T. pugnax



Ruff



T. Vanellus

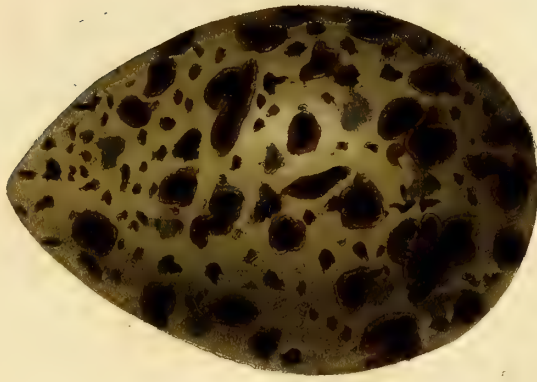
Lapwing





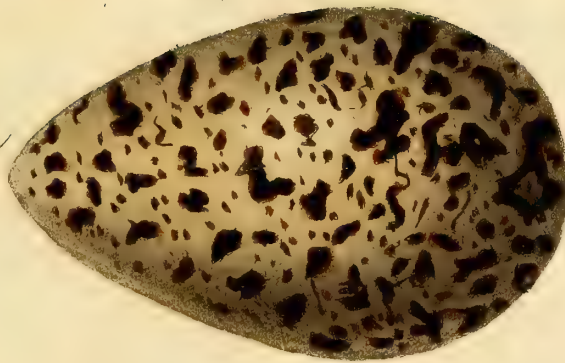
Miscellaneous Pl. 7.

*Hæmatopus
ostralegus.*



*Pied
Oyster-catcher.*

*Recurvirostra
Avosetta.*



*Scooping
Avoset.*

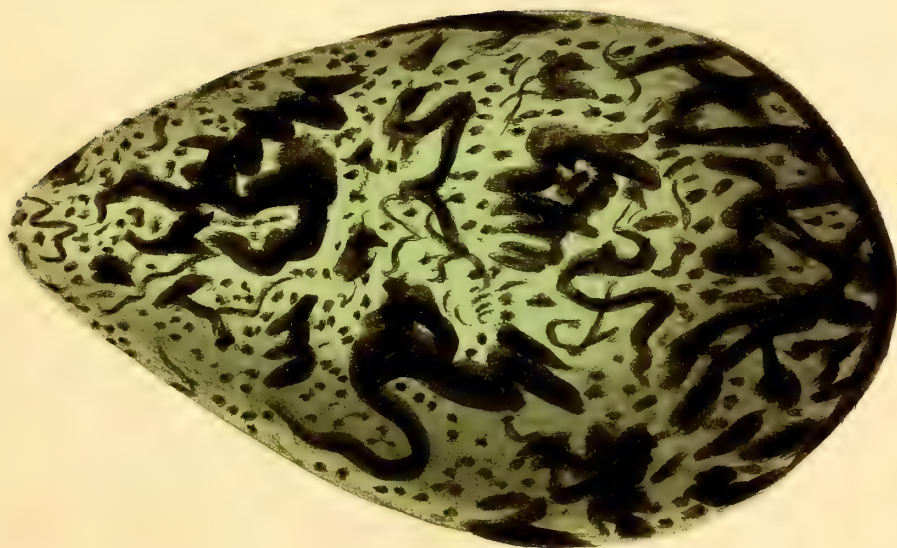


Genus Uria. (Colymbus Linn.)



Uria Troile.

Foolish Guillemot.

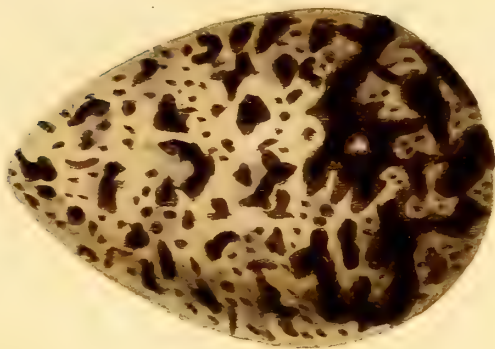


Del. by G. Graves. No. 1212.



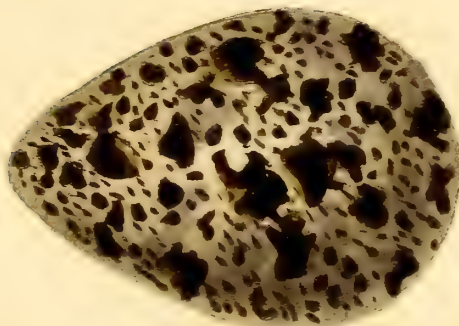
Genus Sterna

S. Hirundo.



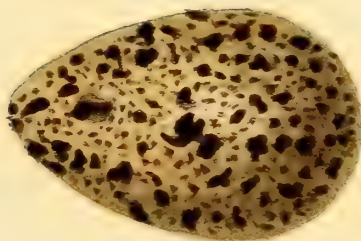
Common Tern.

S. fuscipes.



Black Tern.

S. minuta.



Least Tern.

Sterna fuscipes

